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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Coal Code Stages Union Fight

Washington Hears Eager Sides

Italy Turns Roman for Balbo

Germany Asks Defense Planes

U. S. Output Outruns Wages

Albright Bids Parks Good-by

WASHINGTON sees Capital and Labor deep in their titanic struggle over the question of unionism in the NRA hearing on the soft coal industry's code. A majority of the coal producers, with mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, propose open shop conditions, an eight-hour day and a $4 wage. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, backed by union coal producers of Illinois and Ohio, demands strict unionization of the industry, a six-hour day and a basic $5 wage. Both plans contemplate a five-day week. Criticizing the code offered by the non-union mines, the union president vigorously takes an expected stand—He holds that the Recovery Act assumes that employers shall recognize and deal with union officials.

The bituminous mine owners strengthen their battle line when remarks of General Counsel Richberg of the NRA indicate disapproval of the open shop clause in their proffered code. They assert that even the $4 wage is higher than can be profitably paid. John L. Lewis, for the union, declares competitive wage-cutting has pauperized the workers and bankrupted the operators. He calls his union "the only stabilizing force the soft coal industry ever had." The whole of American industry is directly or indirectly represented. All lines feel themselves affected—If unionization is imperative for coal, it must be imperative for all.

Italy and Rome revert to the days of Constantine. The famous fourth century arch, just outside the Coliseum, will mark a Roman triumph as Premier Mussolini, developer of Italy's aviation prowess, and General Italo Balbo, leader of the flying armada to and from the United States, are cheered by Fascist multitudes as they pass, in an auto instead of a chariot, through the central span. The procession will then move, as of old, past the Forum. Rome has a double motive for the great show. It wishes to honor Balbo, but in doing so it has a standard to meet—It must rival the acclaim given him in that other great Italian city, New York.

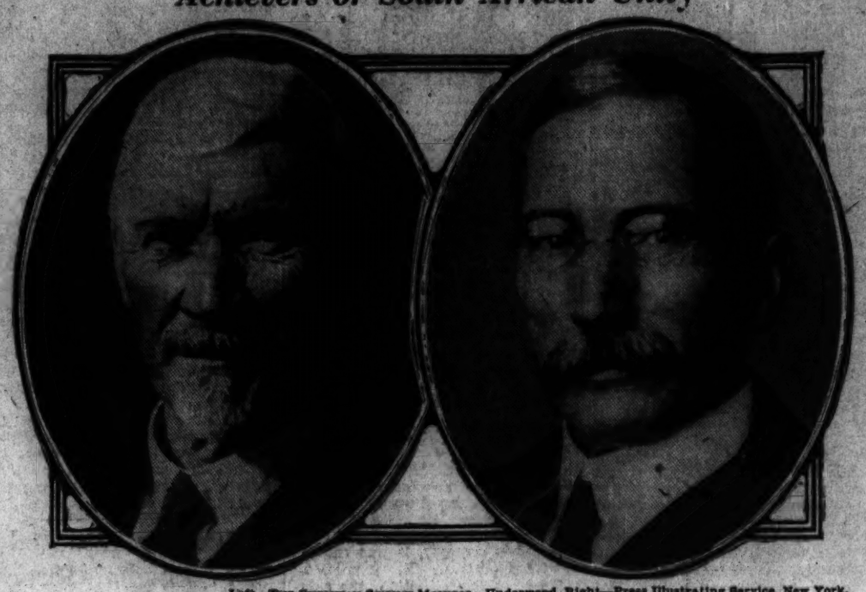
Germany is stirred by Balbo's flight to America to lament its own aviation situation. Hermann Goering, Reich Minister of the Air, expresses his admiration for General Balbo's feat and declares Germany's air position grotesque and desperate. He eschews demands for attacking or bombing planes, but maintains that Germany should have small defense machines, single-seater chasers which could not carry bombs and with a cruising radius of but two hours. He will foster gliding and will stage air protection displays in all the German cities—He wants the German people to realize what they need and lack.

America's recovery efforts see production racing off ahead of employment and wages. To help the situation the Labor Bureau, Inc., urges employers to speed their codes so that wages may spurt ahead and commensurate buying get under way. The bureau's figures indicate that production has increased 55 per cent, manufacturing employment only 1 per cent, and total earnings not at all. The American Retailers' Association, meeting in St. Louis, says consumers must spend their wages confidently. There must be more wage-earning, more wage-spending—Otherwise, the new activity will prove a flimsy boom with a bump in it.

South Africa sees the Transvaal Nationalist Party vote overwhelmingly to fuse with the South African Party and formally end the long, bitter feud. Thus culminates the effort by which former Premier Tielman Roos, although sacrificing himself, brought together the disastrously warring parties of Gen. Jan Smuts and former Premier Hertzog. Outside of Cape Town and in other provinces the unification movement proceeds. At the same election both parties, embracing many former republicans, vote against a republic. Relations with Britain have grown more and more cordial—South Africa seems to find its assurance and happiness in being a dominion.

The United States National Park Service changes heads. Horace M. Albright, 18 years in the work and for four years director, turns over his desk to his assistant, Arno B. Cammerer, to enter private business. Stephen T. Mather, first director, who gave the National Park Service its great meaning and importance, trained Albright as his successor, as Albright has developed Cammerer. Through these three a precious heritage is cemented to the American people, accessibility, understanding, and enjoyment of the incomparable parks. Albright goes out to do something for his growing family—He has served conspicuously well his growing country.

Achievers of South African Unity



Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood. Right—Press Illustrating Service, New York.

Former Political Rivals Coöperating

Left—Gen. Jan C. Smuts, Leader of South African Party. Right—Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister and Leader of Transvaal Nationalist Party.

Economic Slump Combines Parties In South Africa

Years of Political Strife Ended by New Step in Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

CAPE TOWN, S. Af., Aug. 11—That disguised and hitherto rather discredited blessing, the economic slump, shone forth here in another color when the Transvaal Nationalist Party, by overwhelming majorities, voted yesterday not only to fuse with the South African Party, thus ending quarrels which have lasted a full generation, but also against turning South Africa into a republic.

Ever since the Boer War at the beginning of the century, the Nationalists, now led by Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, and the South African Party, under Gen. Jan C. Smuts, have been at loggerheads until early this year when General Hertzog's former lieutenant, Mr. Tielman Roos, took the field with a program for burying old animosities and starting a new deal divorced from racialism and sectionalism.

Politics on New Basis

The campaign had a surprising result, bringing the two major parties into one national government without Mr. Roos. South Africa went off the gold standard last December and Prime Minister Hertzog and General Smuts are now cooperating cordially.

Yesterday saw the new-found friendliness taken a step further. By 591 votes to 9 the Transvaal Nationalists urged a merger between the two major parties. In country districts local branches are already negotiating fusion. In towns and perhaps in other provinces there is less enthusiasm for immediate union. But it is already clear that it will be difficult ever to resume party politics on the old basis.

Secession Right Abandoned

The Transvaal Nationalist vote against a republic is regarded by many as an even more significant development. For the Transvaal was a republic until the end of the Boer War and when General Hertzog first took office in 1924 he was still a Republican. He went to the Imperial Conference at London in 1926 to uphold South Africa's right to secede from the British Commonwealth if it wanted to. Today only seven years later the Nationalists do not want to secede.

Indeed, Mr. N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance, is understood to have been spending part of his well-earned holiday after the World Economic Conference in composing a quarrel between Britain and the Irish Free State with a view to preserving the harmony and unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

While the kindly salve of time has played its part in bringing this transformation to South African politics, it is pointed out that it was not until the slump came and the days of economic adversity that South African politicians were at last able to bury the hatchet.

Ford Finds Farm and Factory Main Links in Age of Plenty

Declares Machinery Is Honest Development and Says Mass Production Should Not Be Weakened but Split Many Ways and Made More Effective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich.—Mr. Henry Ford, industrialist, is now seen in the rôle of supereconomist.

On an enormous scale, staking millions of dollars without stint against the belief that periods of want and woe are unavoidable evils, he is putting into practice the simple rules by which he accepts the land as the starting point of all industry, abundance and happiness.

Though the magnitude of his nation-wide program to decentralize mass production baffles the ordinary imagination, Mr. Ford's efforts to build more continuous employment and abundance of living are not in disharmony with the conclusions of leading economists. It is interesting to note, however, that 10 years before the bottom dropped out of the industrial bucket in 1929, he had begun his experiments to unite farm and factory.

Mr. David Cushman Coyle of New York, on a recent visit to Detroit said that the physical mechanism of the age of plenty is built, but that it cannot operate until the economic mechanism is made over to conform to its requirements.

Mr. H. C. Dickinson of Washington, in his analysis of the mechanics of recovery, holds that prosperity can be established at any desired level and held there permanently.

Mr. Ford agrees with both of these conclusions, for both accept modern mechanical development as an important factor. The industrialist, though, goes further by declaring that the machine age has hardly begun.

Not Enough Machinery

"There's nothing wrong with machinery," Mr. Ford said, "unless it is that we do not have enough of it and that it is still far from perfection.

"The trouble is that we are apt to look upon machinery as a cause of our ailments. Nothing of the sort; we simply haven't learned how to use it. Machinery is an honest development of man's desire and right ambition to create those things which will increase enjoyment of the fruits of his labor. No possible harm can come from a right idea."

So, with a simple rule to go by, Mr. Ford said that he will push his plans rapidly to "industrialize the farm by agriculturalizing the factory." He experiments with economic magnitudes. His apparatus is mass production, split many ways; not weakened, but made more effective.

"To grow a crop is not half of the job," Mr. Ford said. "In the very near future the farm, besides supporting devices for planting, cultivating and harvesting, will be equipped with machinery to split the harvest into scores of parts. Yes, probably into hundreds.

"There always will be shipping from the growing areas to the towns and cities, but the time to do that will be after the split-up takes place. It is wasteful to transport wheat 200 miles to a mill or hogs 300 miles to Chicago and then ship them back as flour and bacon. Why can't they be sent out from the farm as flour and bacon? They will in the very near future.

"What are some of these things into which the harvest will be split? The chemist has disclosed many of them and more discoveries will be made. At the same time there will be developed more machinery, and better, to do the larger job.

"Thus the farm will be industrialized to grow and segregate the raw materials needed by industry, and transportation will bridge the distance to the factory. It is then that we will have turned our farms into complete production units, each capable of profitably merchandising what they have always produced yet only partially turned to account."

"Will there be no leavings?" Mr. Ford was asked.

"There will be no waste," he re-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8)

Shantyville Looks To Blue Eagle For Way to Freedom

Tobacco Workers Hope for Better Days When Code Dodging Ends

Shantyville. Officially, there isn't any such place in New England. It's just the language of tobacco field workers for any one of bunches of repulsive-looking shacks spotting plantation areas of southern Massachusetts and Connecticut. Youngsters as well as men are hived into them.

"There ain't room for all of us at the boarding house," one grimy youth told visitors. "The houses ain't so good. They got bugs and all the glass ain't in the windas. But you got to live someplace."

Somber brown colors. Broken stoops. Rags in the windows. Few sanitary facilities. No screens. Crowded beds. Long tables where boarders huddle together. That's Shantyville.

Slow moving governmental machinery has cleaned out some spots. But the flapping wings of the "blue eagle" have not yet been heard in Shantyville.

Tobacco workers, some of them mere youngsters, slave 8 to 10 hours in hot fields for something like $1 to $1.60 a day.

Labor's Dark Ages

Investigators returning to Boston yesterday from the tobacco fields painted these pictures of conditions which the average citizen thinks were part of labor's "dark ages." Although not overlooking the improved outlook of these workers in certain sectors, they think the tobacco "slaves" are still in need of an Abraham Lincoln.

Not a few of them believe that the NRA eagle, if permitted to spread its wings, will prove the emancipator.

Queer-looking huts dot the tobacco landscape with their lattice-like openings where leaves are hung to dry. Women stand at benches in these sheds from 9 to 10 hours a day, observers say. As near as it can be estimated, more than 1000 children under 16 years give their summers to this exacting manual labor.

Questionnaires sent out by social workers inquiring into labor conditions brought replies from these youngsters to this effect: "We had to work hard. We worked overtime without pay. We didn't get much

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Cuban Plan Backs Herrera As Successor to Machado

Resort to Intervention Opposed in Messages to Roosevelt

Report comes from Havana today that the Cuban Government has made a proposal under which General Machado would surrender the Presidency to Gen. Alberto Herrera, Secretary of War.

Meanwhile support is pouring in from all sections of the United States for President Roosevelt's efforts to assist in bringing peace to the harassed Republic, but with the proviso that armed intervention under the Platt Amendment be avoided. As economic aid is Cuba's great need, Republicans have indicated support for a reduction in the American tariff on Cuban sugar.

Importance is attached to the hurried departure for Havana of the Cuban Ambassador, Señor Cintas, and as he has been popular with both Opposition and Machado forces, there are rumors that a higher post is in prospect for him.

The day was marked by the explosion of a bomb beneath a Havana street car in which policemen were riding, resulting in the injury of seven.

HAVANA, Aug. 11 (AP)—On the highest political authority it was learned today that the Cuban Government has submitted to United States Ambassador Sumner Welles a counter proposal under which President Machado would surrender the Presidency to Gen. Alberto Herrera, the Secretary of War.

By this plan the present Secretary of State, Mr. Orestes Ferrara, would resign and General Herrera would be appointed by President Machado to his post.

Thereafter General Machado would ask Congress for a leave of absence, thus opening the way for General Herrera to succeed to the presidency in conformity with the provisions of the Cuban Constitution.

General Herrera's occupancy of the presidency would be transitory, it was said. The reason behind the proposal that he take the position at all is that the Liberal Party, to which President Machado belongs,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

In Spotlight

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Oscar B. Cintas

Cuban Ambassador to Washington Returns to Havana

Lagging Wages Halt Progress Made by Codes

Production, Cost-of-Living and Price Rise Leave Vulnerable Gap

Survey Shows Need

Industry Urged to Increase Buying Power to Avert Collapsible Boom

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—A production increase of 55 per cent against an increase of but 9 per cent in manufacturing employment and a 1 per cent drop in earnings has caused the Labor Bureau, Inc., which issued these figures as the result of a survey, to urge employers to speed their codes that steps may be taken to increase wages and buying.

This bears out the assertion by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, that the "buy now" campaign just launched, will be the final test of the success or failure of the entire program.

Prices, which charts show have advanced to about the 1910-1914 level, have elicited expressions of satisfaction from the President, who has evidenced his intention to coordinate, if possible, the rise in prices with purchasing power. But, according to the bureau in its publication, "Facts for the Workers," prices, costs of living and production have bolted the starter's pistol.

The disparity that has developed between what things cost and the ability of people to buy has focused attention on the pressing need for bringing the recovery program into a sane balance to avert a flimsy boom and an ultimate collapse. To reduce this disparity, the Administration, according to the bureau, precipitously applied the blanket code.

Still in Dark About Prices

But the American Retailers' Association, meeting this week in St. Louis, has stressed the necessity of consumers spending their wages confidently, if recovery is to be achieved. By refusing to buy, the merchants indicate, the consumers may themselves upset the balance being sought.

The bureau stresses that its figures on production, employment and per capita earnings reveal nothing about the prices at which the manufactured goods are sold—an integral part of the problem, it declares.

"If prices were very much lower than a year ago," it says, "the employed wage earner might buy the goods even without a greatly enlarged income. But this is not the case. The cost of living is rising, and even in June was only 5 per cent under the level of a year ago. By the time the goods have been sold at retail, the chances are that the retail price will be at least as high as last year.

"In the second place, manufacturing wage earners do not buy the whole output of factories. What are the fortunes of other prospective purchasers?"

Some Wages Lagging

The survey indicates that few of these "prospective purchasers" are in the market today; that salary earners "have made no more advance than wage earners, if as much," and that foreign buyers are "largely out of the picture, since exports have declined and are not likely to increase greatly."

Meanwhile, it continues, wage earners in occupations like railroads, mining and miscellaneous productions have found that their wage income has not increased proportionately with production; that, "although other wage earners are able to take off the market some of the factory goods which manufacturing wage earners cannot buy, they have been adding their own products to the stock of goods for sale faster than their buying power has increased."

The bureau found that the situation among the farmers was somewhat better than among the wage earners—was "exactly the reverse of that in manufacturing, since farm output is down and income is up." However, "farmers cannot buy as much as before the war," the June exchange value of the things they buy having been only 62 per cent of the 1910-1914 average, it holds.

No Way of Checking Up

Another big unit of the buying power—the public employee—has been losing ground, the report says. Building, it continues, has hardly revived at all, which means that supply manufacturers and building labor are not benefiting by the upturn.

This, accoring to the report, leaves only the so-called capitalist to whom the manufacturer may chiefly look to absorb his production.

"But there are so few of them, relatively, that they cannot buy a greatly increased amount of consumers' goods," it continues, and, even if they could, the goods now being made in such large quantity are not "capital goods," the big increases in production being in textiles, shoes, automobiles and the materials used in them.

"The danger of this [recovery] experiment is, of course, that there is no way of checking up on it," the report continues. "Ultimately it depends upon the honesty and good will of millions of employers. Public pressure makes employers sign up, but who is to know whether they are faithful in maintaining their agreement?"

"Will they really shorten hours and increase the amounts in the pay envelopes? Only vigilant labor or-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Germany Presses Demand for Small Defense Planes

Minister of Air Felicitates Italy on Achievement of Balbo's Fleet

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 11—Germany is neither arming in the air nor has military planes, Herr Hermann Goering, Reich Minister of the Air, emphatically declared in a press interview in appreciation of the flight to the United States of the Italian air fleet, led by Gen. Italo Balbo.

While renouncing demands for attacking and bombing airplanes, Herr Goering maintained, however, that Germany should have small defense planes and small, single-seater chasers which could not carry bombs and had a radius of action of only two hours. Such planes would therefore be absolutely harmless to other nations, he said.

Gliding was the sport which Herr Goering thought should be fostered by all German cities, and he hoped that through air sport the educative possibilities denied to Germany in the military sphere through the Versailles Treaty might be developed.

Germany's position in the air is grotesque and desperate, Herr Goering continued, and so as to make the position plain to the broad mass of the German people the Government had organized air protection displays in all German cities.

The Italian air squadron's wonderful accomplishment, Herr Goering added, could only inspire German air enthusiasts to still higher ventures.

Contractors Lose Federal Plums If Not NRA Backers

President So Decides to Protect Sniping at Recovery Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 11—Snipers at the President's recovery program may expect no quarter, it was indicated here today following the issuance at the summer White House last night of an executive order decreeing that all contractors furnishing supplies to the Federal Government must coöperate under the codes of fair competition.

Under the order, contractors in lines of industry not yet operating under specific codes, will be required to accept the provisions of the blanket code. One of his reasons for issuing the order is to forestall the possibility of giving an unfair advantage to contractors dealing with the Government who have not accepted the code system, it is understood. The order is effective immediately.

Although the order is not retroactive, it specifies that the Government may terminate contracts and, having done so, may purchase in the open market undelivered portions of the supplies covered by the original contract. It applies only to supplies, mined, purchased or manufactured in this country.

The order provides that government contractors must "comply with all provisions of the applicable approved code of fair competition for the trade or industry or subdivision thereof concerned, or, if there be no approved code of fair competition for the trade or industry or subdivision thereof concerned, then with the provisions of the President's reëmployment agreement . . . without regard to whether the contractor is himself a party to such code or agreement. . . .

"If the contractor fails to comply with the foregoing provision, the Government may, by written notice to the contractor, terminate the contractor's right to proceed with the contract, and purchase in the open market the undelivered portion of the supplies covered by the contract, and the contractor and his sureties shall be liable to the Government for any excess cost occasioned the Government thereby," the order states.

Shine of Dollar Dims in Paris

American Exodus Follows Fall in Value; Cost of Living Turns From Low to High

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—One of the most amazing changes of recent times is the relative desertion of Paris by Americans. It began before the dollar went off the gold standard, but it has been precipitated by the fall of the American currency in terms of francs.

A few years ago Paris was largely given up to American tourists. They were of all classes. They filled the most dissimilar quarters. The so-called pleasure resorts of Montmartre were frequented by them. They congregated at Montparnasse, which became the Paris Greenwich Village of writers and artists.

The fashionable center was largely Americanized. In the Rue de la Paix and elsewhere the dressmakers worked overtime for American clients. The hotels and the restaurants were crowded with visitors from the United States. In the Rue de la Paix and the Faubourg Saint-Honoré shopkeepers offered bibelots, embroidered handbags, necklaces, and a thousand charming objects, known the world over as articles de Paris, to American purchasers.

Now the Americans on the Boulevards and the Champs-Elysées are relatively rare. The crisis drove many of them—some who had been settled in France for years—back to their homes in the United States. No longer did boatloads of transatlantic tourists land daily on French shores. Already those who catered for Americans complained of the slump.

But when the dollar could be exchanged, not for more than 25 francs, but for less than 24 francs, those Americans, residents or visitors, who were still in Paris, discovered that the purchasing power of the dollar abroad was shrinking. When it reached 25 the difference was appreciable, and when it went to 20 the pinch was seriously felt. It did not stop there—it dropped to 19 and then to 18; and a number of Americans, who had at first resolved to stick out, began to pack their bags.

Naturally Paris traders and hotelkeepers and the swarms of hangers-on are considerably affected by this change. Hotels where it was necessary to book rooms in advance have now a percentage of empty rooms. The smaller hotels away from the center have suffered less.

A few years ago Paris appeared to be one of the cheapest cities in the world—it now appears to be one of the dearest.

Yet the desertion of Paris is, after all, relative. There are still a number of Americans who come over, but they are not so extravagant in their expenditure. They have learned to compare prices. Among them are students of the humanities and the arts—students of political and social conditions—who properly look upon a visit to Europe, and in particular to France, as indispensable.

There are those whose work takes them abroad. There are those who balance the falling steamship fares against the comparative dearness of living, and who decide that they still can afford a holiday in Europe. There are those who have acquired the habit either of living permanently or of passing some months of the year in Paris. And there are, of course, those who are sufficiently well off to ignore the changed conditions.

But the old "gay Paris" which was called the "Pays du Dollar"—the Country of the Dollar—in which American money was freely spent without counting, is now no more. It makes a difference to Paris both socially and economically; but the serious Paris goes on its way concerned with other problems.

Reich Rising on Glider's Wings

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

Overcomes Restrictions of Versailles Treaty

Above—Herr Kronfield in His Glider. Inset—Hermann Goering, German Minister of the Air, Who Encourages Gliding as Sport and Educator.

Woodin Writes Theme Song to Please Children on Enchanted Isle at Fair

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—"Won't you please write our children a song," is an unusual request for a Secretary of the United States Treasury to receive, but it was one to which Mr. William H. Woodin couldn't say no.

So he has written a brand new song for the Enchanted Island at a Century of Progress, the Chicago world's fair, and dedicated it to Miss Josephine Blackstock, director of the island, who asked him to write it. It is to be given its première on the NBC radio hookup at 4:35 p. m. (C. D. S. T.) today when Mr. Woodin's Raggedy Ann songs are to be given also.

"One of the prettiest melodies that Mr. Woodin has ever written and one that is sure to appeal to the children," is the way Mr. Charles Miller, musical adviser to the Secretary, appraises the song. Miss Blackstock, delighted with the composition, described it as a charming, catchy melody in waltz time, suggesting light opera. She is sure people will come out of the children's theater today humming it.

The words were written by Mr. John Mercer:

Happy Enchanted Isle,
Come be our guest a while;
Just climb aboard the ship of dreams,
Sail on a sea of soft moonbeams.
Wonderful things are there
Treasures beyond compare
Come for a day and you'll linger a while
At Enchanted Isle.

Head-Down Air Record Set

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (AP)—Hanging head downward in a 125-mile flight from San Diego, Milo G. Burcham, 30 year old head of a Long Beach aviation school, today established a new world record for upside-down flying. He had practiced for the feat by "sitting" in an inverted kitchen chair.

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Things Present

Has the sport of kings degenerated into the sport of racketeers? Read the editorial "Horse Racing—Racket or Sport?"

While you are on the editorial page, do not miss "What America May Contribute Toward World Peace."

Smile with Delia as she takes 12 eggs and makes a plain wholesome cake. Home Forum page.

Why not dress up the salad this evening? See the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

The summary of rules governing the comma, which appeared on Wednesday and Thursday, is concluded in today's Word a Day. Other interesting features on the inside back page are Hymnal Notes, Why They Laugh in Melbourne, and Ad-O-Grams.

The Administration's policy on the operation of America's banking system is being discussed by a member of the "brain trust" on the financial page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the following: Book Reviews and Literary News, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, Progress in Education page, and the weekly news map.

Evaders of NRA Face Penalty Of Cumulative Fines

Plan Outlined to Keep All in Line in Face of Price Advances

Need for speedily increasing purchasing power to meet skyrocketing prices today obscured most other considerations in the thoughts of the NRA federal and local.

Figures issued today at the New England district recovery headquarters quoted New York wholesale prices of textile produce that told a story of bolting prices under the permament code adopted by the textile industry. Housewives and economists might regard these figures as most significant. Price comparisons for two periods are as follows:

	April Prices	Pres. or prob. pr.
Men's needle socks	.40	.93½
Men's ribbed underwear	3.75	6.75
Pillows	5.50	7.50
Transparent velvet	1.15	2.07
Sheets	1.15	10.56
Blankets	1.20	2.10
Linen, crash cloth	6.75	10.50
Turkish towels	1.45	2.25
Men's shirts	4.00	8.00
Men's pajamas	4.50	9.50

Hope that purchasing power will gain on these prices is expressed as the result of the accelerated speed with which the agreements are coming into the New England office. Up to and including today 51,000 agreements had been signed. These agreements affect 540,000 persons.

Plead for Tolerance

The district office today sounded a plea for tolerance toward employers trying to come under the code. This plea was obviously directed against premature talks of boycotts and snap conclusions about the intentions of an employer who had not yet flown the "blue eagle."

In due course, however, adequate enforcement steps are to be taken. In two or three weeks the administrators are to send questionnaires to the signers of the code quizzing them as to whether they have increased their pay rolls and staff. Failure to have done either one of these things will mean the reclamation by the Government of the "Blue Eagle"—and once lost it is gone forever, officials explain.

Act for Penalising

In the enforcement of the permanent codes the licensing clause which calls for a $500 fine every day the offense is repeated will go into effect. The officials again cautioned the "Blue Eagle" holders that the time for effecting the terms of the agreement is the day the agreement is signed and not Aug. 1 as many employers seem to think.

Another unit in the vast network of coördinated effort, the educational committee, got under way yesterday, following an organization meeting.

This is the Boston Recovery Committee organized by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. Victor M. Cutter as chairman. It is probably one of the most widely represented committees ever brought together here, taking in the heads of trade, labor, real estate, Rotary Lions, Kiwanis and other service organizations, as well as ministerial, women's clubs, welfare and other civic groups. The organization will primarily direct a campaign of education and organization in Boston as a part of the national movement.

British Columbia Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—For the first time since the commencement of the depression, the British Columbia Government has reported an increase in revenue. In the first three months of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, government revenues were $5,800,000, an increase of $60,000 over the figures for the corresponding period a year ago. While the increase is small, the Government regards it as highly significant, since revenues had been declining steadily for several years before last spring.

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Ickes Warns Workers Seek Jobs Near Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Aug. 11

A WARNING was issued to the unemployed today not to leave their homes in search of employment on public works projects.

Despite the NRA provision that preference must be given local labor, reports have reached Mr. Ickes of men migrating around the country in search of jobs. He said he believed unemployed workers will stand a better chance of getting jobs by remaining in or near their home cities and will be spared disappointment.

Basic Industries Feel Spearhead Of Organized Labor

Affects Open-Shop Policy of Rubber and Steel Under NRA Banner

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 11 (AP)—Two of the nation's basic industries, rubber and steel, which have maintained a traditional open shop policy in years past, are beginning to feel organized labor's spearhead attack under the NRA banner.

From Akron, center of the rubber industry, came word yesterday from labor spokesmen that 1500 workers have joined the United Federal Union of Rubber Workers there under the aegis of the American Federation of Labor.

In the Youngstown and Cleveland steel districts, organizers announced approximately 2000 Youngstown workers have joined the A. F. of L. unions, and that a meeting has been called in Cleveland this week for about 200 workers who have signed applications for membership.

That the federation has taken upon itself a stupendous task, however, is shown by the fact that there are 60,000 workers in Akron rubber factories, 27,000 in Youngstown's steel and allied industrial mills, and 12,000 to 15,0000 in Cleveland's steel mills.

Executives of steel and rubber companies have maintained silence in the face of the unionizing campaign, but indications that labor's inroads may not be going unnoticed is seen in a recent appeal of the Akron labor council for an investigation by the Department of Labor of alleged discrimination against union sympathizers.

At Youngstown, Mr. Henry Bernon, federation organizer, has refused to make public the names of officers of the new union organization in the steel producing mills on the ground that he is "afraid these men would lose their jobs if they became known."

The rubber industry itself has taken the initiative toward higher wage levels, the last of two wage increases being announced today in four large Akron plants. Today's increases ranged from 5 to 10 per cent in several departments of the industry at the Goodrich, Firestone, General, and Goodyear plants. The last previous wage increase was 10 per cent on July 15. It was not revealed whether these increases restored all of the reductions made since the depression began.

In their campaign, union organisers are making much of provisions of the National Recovery Act that employers cannot refuse to treat with labor organizations.

Shantyville Looks To NRA for Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

water. It was too dirty. No good boss."

Some of them liked the work—but only for the money they could give to their mothers.

In the face of these conditions, public support is becoming allied with a drive initiated by the Consumers League of Massachusetts, to reduce working hours, to start a housing project, to increase wages and to have the national industrial code extended to include tobacco growers.

Under a tobacco allotment plan, the Federal Government now is trying to make it more profitable for a man to grow half his acreage than to grow it all. But no provision is made, Miss Margaret Wiseman of the Consumer's League declares, to lessen working hours or raise salaries.

Miss Wiseman classifies tobacco growing as "industrialized agriculture." As such she thinks it should not be exempted, as it always has been, from labor laws and emergency codes. Her interpretation of "industrial agriculture" is any agricultural pursuit requiring the hiring of more than 10 or 12 hands. A farm, for instance, having 20 trucks, seven barns and more than 300 acres, she declared, is as highly commercialized as a factory and should not dodge the provisions of the industrial code.

The hard lot of many of these tobacco workers is made more obvious these days by comparison with the several notable exceptions to the rule of degradation. It is clearly evident, however, that tobacco growers, heretofore operating within a labor cycle of their own, are to be tossed into the open on a wave of labor reform stirred up by the National Recovery Act.

The eagle's talons will reach towards the tobacco fields shortly when a hearing, as yet unscheduled, will be held in Washington.

Lagging Wages Halt Progress Made by Codes

(Continued from Page 1)

ganisations can check up on that. Even more serious: Will they really add no more to the price of their products than the increased cost makes necessary? Nobody can check up on that.

"The best we can hope for is some improvement pending fuller and more detailed control which may be worked out under the industrial codes. If the cost of the goods to the consumer increases as much as the money paid to the consumer, we shall merely be chasing our tails, but if prices are held down and the enlarged amount of money in the consumers' pockets leads to larger sales, the country may benefit.

"To bring about such a result requires a real enlargement of the market for consumers' goods, plus assurance that investments will not lose too much value through a fall in the purchasing power of money. On this score also, therefore, inflation should be curbed; prices of manufactured goods, whether made for consumers or for investors, should not be allowed to rise too fast and too far."

Despite all these factors, which give cause for pause and for stock taking, the bureau declares that "real revival has begun."

"The problem now is to develop it soundly, instead of allowing it to swell up into an inflationary boom which can lead temporarily to large profits, but ultimately to another collapse."

Buyers Share Burden Of Recovery Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10—The success of the national recovery program depends just as much on the buying public as on employers, some 500 members of the American Retailers' Association, meeting here this week, were told by their president, Mr. Ben Allen of Washington, Ind.

Amplifying this statement, Mr. Allen said that while business and industry may be able to raise wages, shorten hours and increase the number of persons employed temporarily, these forward steps cannot be made permanent gains unless consumers increase their purchases and thereby justify the stimulated revival. "If the buying public buys and consumes in sufficient volume, the President's recovery program will work," he said. "If they do not, it will not."

Turning to the position of the retailer under the national recovery administration, Mr. Allen said:

"There are thousands of employers with from one to several hundred employees who are wondering how they are to comply with the presidential orders regarding employment. With few exceptions they are loyal and want to do their part. They know well that unemployment and chiseling employers have contributed most to the conditions prevailing during the past three years. Yet many of them at present are in an unfavorable position under the new law.

"It is my hope that every retailer will use all the means at his command to the end that the buyers in his community, as well as himself, shall coöperate to the fullest extent of their respective abilities in the fulfillment of the requests of the President. If it takes sacrifices, make them willingly and judiciously; otherwise, the aim and intent of all efforts will be in vain."

In a discussion of the financial problems confronting retailers, Mr. Allen said it would be a great help if banks would begin to make loans to loan-seeking dealers in the anticipation of a much greater volume of business in the near future.

Recovery Success Found To Rest on Coöperation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Employers, employees and consumers are all bound together in the operation of the national recovery administration's various codes, and their success depends, assuming the general theory is workable, on preventing leaks in the form of independent action on the part of any of these groups, says the Standard Statistics Company.

"Summarizing the outlook brought into view by the preliminary operation of the codes," the statement continues, "the following possibilities may be noted:

"The plan for increasing total wage payments, and stimulating business thereby, could hardly succeed when business was in the declining phase of a cycle. It is now, however, in an upward phase, and probably has sufficient power to override the inequalities and distortions which may be produced.

"Retail sales, which hitherto have lagged behind the recovery in other lines, will almost certainly be stimulated by increased wage payments. Nevertheless, the profits of merchandisers will be restricted in the early stages by the fact that higher wage payments are likely to strike them with special force.

"A spread of the unionisation of labor, at least temporarily, probably will result. Unless social and economic conditions in the future undergo a broad change, however, it does not necessarily follow that the organized labor movement in this country will have any more inherent strength than it has had in the past.

"A drive to loosen bank credit, as a means of financing wage expenditures, apparently is to be undertaken. Applied directly, it may be questioned whether the attempt would be notably successful. Indirectly, however, in the guise of general credit expansion through the Federal Reserve and government borrowing, the effort may accelerate the increase in commercial credit which already is taking place."

And Wages Up Sharply New York Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11—The upward march of employment and wages in New York State, continued since the middle of March, moved so strongly in the first half of July that it offset the usual downward seasonal tendency of that period, and pulled pay roll and job figures to the highest peaks they have reached this year.

A compilation of reports from 1620 representative factories, made public by Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner, yesterday, showed that the fourth successive monthly advance in factory employment and wage payments took place from the middle of June to the middle of July, although the latter month is usually one of the dullest periods of the year.

The state index of factory employment rose to 62 as a result of the July increases and the index of total factory pay rolls to 47.8, Mr. Andrews's announcement said. The increased activity extended employment and wage gains in this State since a year ago to 18.3 and 21.3 per cent respectively. The upward movement was general, including all major groups in industry.

Brass, copper and aluminum, iron and steel, machinery and electrical apparatus industries and boat and shipbuilding concerns reported particularly large increases in number of workers employed.

Textile employment recorded its fourth consecutive monthly increase contrary to the usual seasonal movement. In the group as a whole, employment rose about 7.5 per cent above the June level. Woolens, carpets and felts, cotton goods, knit goods and miscellaneous textile divisions reported gains. Reports from the silk mills, however, showed a recession from those of June. The textile group in the report which, as a whole, had recalled 2458 persons to jobs in May and 3500 in June, added about 2550 workers in July.

In New York City, factory employment showed a net rise of one-half of 1 per cent. Pay rolls, however, advanced 2.3 per cent.

Workers are being recalled also by the silverware and jewelry, structural and architectural iron, firearms, tools and cutlery, cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus, automobiles and airplanes, railroad equipment and repair and instruments and appliances divisions, of the metal group.

Eight Are Indicted In Luer Kidnaping

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 11 (AP)—Six men and two women were indicted by a grand jury here yesterday on charges of kidnaping for ransom in connection with the abduction of Mr. August Luer, wealthy Alton banker.

Those indicated are: Randall Eugene Norvell, professional bondsman of Nameoki, Ill., Walter Holland, alias O'Malley, former convict, Percy Michael Fitzgerald, for whom six aliases are given; Grace Chase, with seven aliases, Christ Gitcho, former grocer of Madison, Ill., Michael Musiale, Lillian Chessen, and Charles Chessen, her husband, both of East Alton.

Two of those indicted, Grace Chase and Holland, are at large and rewards have been offered for their capture. As the indictments were announced, Chief of Police Joseph Gerk of St. Louis made public a long confession by Norvell, in which he implicated all those indicted.

Alleged Confidence Man Is Arrested in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—The arrest of a man police said had been identified as William Elmer Mead, 59-year-old alleged confidence man said by authorities to be wanted in 28 different American cities, was revealed early today by Mr. Herbert Graham, United States postal inspector from New York.

The inspector said that Mead had served prison terms in London and San Quentin, but had successfully evaded arrest for the past 17 years. The latest exploit of which he was accused, he said, was the alleged fleecing of Mr. Parker C. Morton of Whitman, Mass., out of $85,000 at Jacksonville, Fla.

Urschel Solution Expected

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 11 (AP)—Federal operatives yesterday sought to forge the missing link in the Urschel kidnaping case in the heat of persistent questioning of three men held here.

From their explanations of how they came to possess $1500 in marked money pair for the release of Mr. Charles Urschel, Werner Hanni, head of the bureau of investigation here, expects to learn the millionaire Oklahoma oil man's kidnapers.

Fire in Burlington, N. F.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 11—Five houses, 400,000 feet of lumber, and 400 cars of pulpwood were destroyed in Burlington by a forest fire which has been raging in the north country for several days. The government steamer Prospero, is standing by ready to assist residents of the village.

Nation's Housewives Mobilize In Great Drive for Recovery

Leads Women

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Harris & Ewing

Miss Mary E. Hughes

Miss Mary E. Hughes Named to Lead Women Under NRA Banner

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Women are organising, with a zeal unequaled since the World War, to make the national recovery administration's program a success.

A definite plan of attack has been worked out under the direction of Miss Mary E. Hughes, head of the women's division, to reach down to the housewife and individual consumer in city and hamlet with a campaign of education and moral persuasion.

The women of the nation are considered an extremely important factor in the recovery drive because they form 85 per cent of the buying public. They come most often into direct contact with retailers who display the blue eagle. The housewife will not be asked to boycott the non-conformist merchant, but she will be taught to be "NRA conscious" and to aid in bringing public opinion to bear against recalcitrants.

Organization of the army of women workers is already well under way. About 15,000 workers have been mobilized. They will not be "honorary members" either, but real active canvassers with specific duties. Under Miss Hughes are 48 state chairmen. Under these are about 3000 county chairmen, and under each county chairman are city chairmen numbering about 12,000. Helpers will be enlisted in each city to serve under the chairmen.

Army's Duties

The feminine army's duties will include: contacting the women's organisations in each town and getting every member to sign the consumer NRA pledge; answering questions about the recovery program; getting newspapers and magazines to carry articles about women's part in the program; contacting merchants who display the blue eagle, urging them to carry a line in their advertising calling attention to their support; coöperating in radio broadcasts of interest to women; arranging for the posting of NRA bulletins that have a special appeal for women; and aiding in a survey codifying the unemployed as to trade experience.

Later a block-to-block canvass is planned to check up on the compliance with codes and the proper use of insignia by dealers and consumers. Mrs. Hugh S. Johnson, wife of the administrator, has just been put in charge of a complaint division which, after public opinion has had time to become effective, receive reports of violations and publish their names if they refuse to conform.

Each woman has her manual telling her just how to go about her job. The instructions have the vigor of the war-time liberty loan drives. Organizations are urged to "go over the top" with every member signing the consumers' pledge. Women employers are asked to sign the agreement without exception. The radio, newspapers, churches and speeches will be used as means of putting the campaign across. Slogans are "Every woman a consumer signer" and "Every woman employer a signer of the agreement with the President!"

Wide Experience

Miss Hughes, director of the women's campaign, has had wide experience on the Chautauqua platform and in community organization work. In the recovery administration she maps out broad plans and is responsible only to General Johnson.

"The women of America have always rallied to our nation's need and our nation needs you now as never before," is the message she is spreading over the nation through her army of women.

Many outstanding women have volunteered their services to the Administration for the nation-wide speaking campaign during the next few weeks. Led by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark, who will speak from Copenhagen over an industrial hookup, more than a dozen women have already agreed to tell the women of the country just what they can do to hasten the return of the unemployed to their jobs.

Other women speakers will include Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint; Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court; Fannie Hurst, novelist; Kathleen Norris, author; Emily Newell Blair, magazine writer; Katherine Fisher, director of the Good Housekeeping Institute; Anita Marie Nogga, director, Bureau of Commercial Economics; Kathleen Howard, former star of the Metropolitan; Cornelia Otis Skinner, monologist; Carolyn R. Lewis, of New York; Mrs. Walter C. Fair, Democratic leader; and Florence Cannon, of Arlington, Va., also prominent in Administration circles.

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Evasions of Code Freely Reported In New York Area

Due in Many Cases to Confusion—Signers Near 150,000 Mark

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The drive to carry New York over the top in the number of industries operating under the national recovery administration's blanket code increased here today as the number of employers who have signed the agreement approached the 150,000 mark.

Simultaneously, cross-currents that threaten to sweep the main stream of the drive far from its objective — the reëmployment of large blocks of workers and increase in the demand for consumers' goods—are becoming apparent in advancing strength as reports pile up at headquarters of the local campaign committee that hundreds of industries which have signed the code are evading its provisions. In many instances, these evasions result from confusion regarding some the code's precepts, it was said at the headquarters.

To meet this situation, the committee has set up a complaint bureau, headed by Mr. Henry Wolff, to receive protests, investigate them, and take whatever action is necessary. Employers who desire to sign the code provided they can obtain special exemptions to meet particular conditions in their industries may submit the requests to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, which has been designated to hear appeals for modifications of the agreement.

That the obligations of employers who have signed the code to keep strictly within its provisions will be searchingly enforced—the penalty for violations being forfeiture of the "Blue Eagle" insignia—was indicated when Mr. James F. Hodgson, local administrator of the act, announced yesterday that complaints had been forwarded to Washington in the cases of several large organisations which lined themselves up under the agreement after writing in reservations of their own. Unless these corporations comply with the code without reservation, they will lose their "Blue Eagles," Mr. Hodgson said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wolff described the purpose of the complaint bureau as "educational and not punitive."

The bureau invites communications in person or in writing from individuals regarding what they honestly believe are violations of the code, he said. No complaints will be received over the telephone. All complaints must bear the written signature and the address of the complainant.

"Where, for sound reasons, the complainant requests that his identity remain confidential," he said, "this confidence will be honored, both with respect to individuals and business firms.

"The public will understand that there are always two sides to every question, and the bureau of complaints will approach business or individuals against whom complaints are lodged with as complete sympathy as is extended to the complainants themselves."

Some of the violations reported have been against employers who had forced members of their staff to take vacations without pay. Others worked employees at the same number of hours as before, sometimes 12 hours a day or longer, and then discharged them abruptly. Still others worked in split shifts or closed down their establishments entirely for stipulated periods. On the whole, however, Mr. Wolff said, New York City employers were showing an enthusiastic desire to cooperate with the President, to end abuses due to cut-throat competition and to aid in reëmployment.

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Restaurant Code Expected to Mean 75,000 More Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—An increase of 12½ per cent in the number of restaurant employees and 25 per cent in restaurant pay rolls, should result from the new code for the restaurant industry just approved by the national recovery administration, according to a statement issued here by the National Restaurant Association.

It is "conservatively estimated," according to the statement, that the shortened hours—54 hours weekly maximum for men and 48 for women—will give employment to between 50,000 and 75,000 additional persons in the nation's restaurants.

"From a close study of the industry," the statement said, "we believe that the addition of between 20,000 and 30,000 women and between 30,000 and 45,000 men would increase the industry's pay roll by $900,000 per week. The pay roll would also be increased $1,070,000 weekly by the payment of the new minimum wages to our present employees.

"The total buying power added to restaurant workers pay checks would be a total of $1,970,000 a week or $102,440,000 per year. The industry faces the necessity of raising its pay roll 25 per cent."

Communists Routed By Shanghai Heroes

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 11 (AP)—Gen. Tsai Ting-kai's famous Nineteenth Route army, heroes in the defense of Shanghai against the Japanese last year, today defeated 40,000 Communists in a powerful counter-attack between Changchow and Lungyen in Southeastern China.

General Tsai's forces yesterday were reported as having been thrown back by the Red army, which threatened to invade Amoy, an important seaport east of Changchow, after being forced out of Kiangsi Province by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's campaign.

Advices from various sources in Fukian Province, in which Amoy is situated, said Tsai succeeded in cracking the Communist lines, causing the Reds to fall back demoralized. Meanwhile, according to reports from Canton, airbombers in the Cantonese Army battered the Communists' rear lines and the Reds' thrust toward Changchow and Amoy was considered shattered at least temporarily.

Archduke Visits Jamboree

GODOLLO, Hun., Aug. 10 (AP)—Archduke Joseph, who is known as a Hungarian Hapsburg, visited the American camp today at the fourth world jamboree of Boy Scouts. He appeared in a field marshal's uniform.

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Japan and Depreciated Yen Censured by British for Dumping Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta.—Commercial competition between countries of the Far East and North America will form the background of discussion during the first week's session of the Institute of Pacific Relations here, it was announced by the program committee.

According to the committee, which has made a preliminary survey of the trade situation in order to prepare a basis for the official conversations at the round table sessions, this conflict of commercial interests is apparent not only between the Orient and this continent, but between countries such as Japan and the British Isles, and it is announced that this phase of competition will be dealt with as well as others more directly affecting the Pacific zone.

Members of the British delegation to the conference will have something to say on this subject with a view to working out some scheme of commercial give-and-take that will discourage antagonism.

With Japanese socks selling in the cheaper stores of London for twopence a pair and undergarments at fourpence, the British manufacturer is up against a type of competition that no ordinary tariffs can restrict. He is considerably worried, because the continued dumping of Japanese goods, produced at costs much lower than those prevailing in the British Isles, menaces the rising security of British trade.

Not only are British factory goods confronted with this competition in the home market. Japanese goods are underselling British in some of the foreign markets which in the past have been exclusively British.

The confusion caused by the depreciation of the yen is so great that some British manufacturers report that they have found in some of their best markets that Japanese traders were offering British-made goods at lower prices than the British manufacturers could themselves offer them.

Of more direct interest to the United States is the report to the Institute of Pacific Relations that Japanese electrical equipment is being dumped into the American market to such an extent as to make serious inroads on the sales of American electrical goods.

Japanese delegates to the conference, headed by Dr. Inazo Nitobe, state that they are prepared to justify Japan's trading policy, and interesting discussion on this topic is anticipated.

Other instances of conflict which the program committee has set down for consideration are: Retaliation of American manufacturers against the invasion of cheap Japanese goods; the struggle for markets in the Far East between the Shell, Standard Oil and Russian oil interests; the United States tariff and Japanese manufacturers, especially the 1930 tariff; the India-Japan textile war; United States trade with Canada and the Ottawa agreements; the influence of Canadian interests in denouncing the Anglo-Russian trade treaty; the partial closing of the "Open Door" in Manchuria and in the British Crown Colonies.

Munich Closes Exhibit Of Gulbransson's Work

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 11—The exhibition of Mr. Olaf Gulbransson, famous Norwegian cartoonist, at the Munich Municipal Gallery was ordered closed yesterday by the Munich City Council.

This action was the result of a motion passed by the National Socialist section of the Municipal Council and was based upon the grounds that "without questioning Gulbransson's gifts as an artist, he has in the satirical weekly review Simplicissmus for more than 12 years ridiculed indecently in word and picture our leader Adolf Hitler and his movement." Gulbransson thus, it is declared, has been one of those responsible for Germany's reputation in intellectual circles abroad having sunk so low.

Dr. Luther Sails for U. S.

BREMERHAVEN, Ger., Aug. 11 (AP)—Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States, sailed for New York yesterday on the Columbus.

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Ford Coöperative Activities Many and Varied Found Making Steady Headway

All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Top, Left to Right—Ford Farm Employees in Company Store. They Not Only Draw $52 a Month in Supplies but Participate as Well in the Profits on Farm Products. Henry Ford and His Personal Representative, William J. Cameron, Inspect a 10,000-Acre Coöperative Industries Unit. The Tecumseh School, One of Several Restored by Mr. Ford and Attended by Children of Workmen on Coöperative Industries Farms. Bottom, Left to Right—Whole Families of Ford Workmen Enjoy Working in the Coöperative Gardens. Here in This Plant at Waterford Are Made the Precision Instruments That Split the Inch Into Millionths and Which Are Used in All Ford Factories Both in the United States and Abroad. This Is a Fair Sample of the Ford Employee's Home, One of Many Built by Ford.

Rise of American Civilization Traced to 15,000 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 — Beginnings of civilization in America can now be placed back 15,000 years, by the discovery of mammoths, musk-ox, camel, and bison remains contemporaneous with relics of stone age man near Clovis, N. M., according to Mr. Edgar B. Howard, leader of the expedition from the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

At this time, the great glacier was slowly melting along the northern border of the United States and the fertile southwestern section was slowly becoming arid. Men were just begining to work together and coöperate in everyday affairs. They made themselves stone weapons with which to obtain food and animal skins for clothing. Instead of living alone, intent only on keeping alive, they found it advantageous to communicate their thoughts and ideas, giving rise to sign language and later to speech.

Unlike previous investigators who have reported similar finds, Mr. Howard did not immediately dig up the hearth remains, fossils and stone age weapons, but called on Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. V. Van Straelen, director of the Royal Museum of Brussels, Belgium; Prof. Chester Stock of the California Institute of Technology, and Sir Arthur Smith Woodward of London to examine the site and confirm observations. In the past such finds have always been discounted by higher authorities as "poor observation," but there can be no doubt this time.

Though to the layman this is just another fossil hunt, perhaps interesting, perhaps not, to the fossil hunter it means he can add chapters to the early history of the rise of civilization in a time when nature and the rocks were sole historians.

For instance, it is learned this section of New Mexico was not always a desert. Originally there was a string of small lakes or water holes here which emptied into the Brazos River whose source is now at some distance. The region at that time must have been fertile and well watered. Then came the upheaval of the Rockies, stopping the moisture laden west winds and drying up the regions to the east. The temperature must have been very cold too, for included in the mass of fossils are the remains of musk-oxen, now found only in northern Canada, Greenland and other parts of the arctic.

Mammoth remains are plentiful here, and these animals are known to have lived in cold regions because whole specimens have been found in Siberia completely imbedded in ice which kept them in cold storage thousands of years.

Finding the fossils of camels indicates that these animals became extinct in America contemporaneously with the rise of early man. Today they are strictly Old World in habitat.

The large quantity of fossils shows that as the water supply was drying up, vast herds of animals became mired in mud which formerly marked shallow pond and lake beds here. Such climatic changes are known to have taken place close to the end of the last glacial period.

Domino
Cane Sugars Sweeten America
"Sweeten it with Domino"

Cotton Acreage Cut By North Carolinians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Mecklenburg County cotton farmers will receive $87,658 in cash and options on 2700 bales of cotton under the Federal Government's cotton acreage reduction plan, it was announced by Mr. Kope Elias, county farm agent.

Final reports of Mecklenburg County's part in the campaign recently held throughout the South with the purpose of cutting cotton production of the county 30 per cent have been mailed to Washington. There were 1325 contracts representing 21,103 acres of cotton of which 7344 will be plowed up under the Government regulation. The average yield of the land is 236 pounds of cotton for an acre.

Mr. Elias said that the farmers of the county have responded splendidly to the Government's plan and that they should benefit from this coöperation, since they will receive a large sum of money at a time when farmers are not usually getting much money. He explained that the farmers are not to plow up their cotton until they receive the notices to do so, which he will mail out as soon as he receives proper authorization from Government officials in Washington.

Radical Education Change Forecast by Dr. Snedden

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—A complete change in the upper branches of education will take place in the next 50 years, Dr. David Snedden told the summer students at Columbia University this week.

Dr. Snedden predicted that by 1980 there will be 1000 liberal colleges giving nonvocational instruction in literature, natural science, social science, history, music, geography, English speaking and writing, foreign language, and avocations. During the same period professional colleges will greatly increase, focusing their training processes more sharply than at present toward producing superior proficiencies in some of the increasingly specialized professions.

I. C. C. Upholds Present Coal Freight Charges

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today refused to change the present freight rate charges on coal from Pennsylvania, Maryland and northern West Virginia to destinations in eastern trunk line and New England territories.

The decision, affecting the largest freight movement in the nation's various groups, found the general rate structure to be not unlawful except in a few instances. Similarly, it upheld the present transshipment rates from the same mines to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on soft coal for export and coastwise movement. The commission authorized the roads involved to continue or to establish rates to New England territory without observing the long and short-haul provisions, the effect being to maintain higher rates from and to intermediate points.

Mellon Criticizes Alleged Biography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11 — "Mellon's Millions," a book written by Mr. Harvey O'Connor, former Civil Liberties Union leader in Pittsburgh, was described today as a piece of "literary racketeering" by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, one-time secretary of treasury, in one of the few statements he has ever issued to the press on personal matters.

"I have tried to read the so-called biography of myself entitled "Mellon's Millions," the statement says. "It attributes to me and to other members of my family a fortune of such fantastic and imaginary proportions as to be senseless.

"It alleges huge ownership in many companies with which I do not have, and never have had, any connection or interest whatever. While to those who have knowledge of business affairs, the book is obviously a travesty of truth and appears in the nature of literary racketeering, still it is a serious injustice that such false statements in respect to private affairs, and such malevolent innuendoes in respect to personality, should have to be submitted to. To call it, as it is advertised, a balanced and impartial story, is to confuse scurrility with biography."

Recovery Publicity Is Hollywood-Bound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — NIRA is going into the movies. This is to say that the motion picture industry has been mobilized to disseminate facts and purposes of the NRA.

Shorts will be made by screen stars depicting the different phases of the New Deal. Mr. John C. Flynn, who was in charge of the Liberty Loan propaganda in theaters during the war, and now connected with Paramount, will have charge of this work. The movies have been chosen as a means of carrying facts to the public because of their ability to reach millions of people.

Peruvian Act Releases Revolutionary Leader

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 11 (AP)—Señor Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, leader of the "APRA" (American Popular Revolutionary Association) and one of the most powerful figures in South American politics, was free yesterday under an amnesty law passed last night by the Peruvian Congress.

Señor Haya was defeated for the Presidency in the last election by Señor Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, who was assassinated last April 30, and several other political prisoners were released last night as soon as the mail authorities were notified of the promulgation of the new law.

Public Asked to Stay Up All Night to Count Shooting Stars

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 (AP)—The annual showers of shooting stars, the Perseid meteors due last night continues tonight and tomorrow.

Their numbers should be greatest between midnight tonight and dawn Saturday. An hour or so before the milkman begins his rounds is a good time to watch, for few are visible before midnight. Watchers should look toward the northeast sky, low down, about midnight. By dawn they are almost overhead.

Their poetic name, "The Tears of St. Lawrence," given by the Irish, best describes what to look for. They do not appear much larger than tears. Now and then one of these fiery "tears" crosses half the sky, but mostly their paths are much shorter.

"As the moon is in the last quarter," says Dr. Charles P. Oliver, director of the astronomical observatory of the University of Pennsylvania, "observers should, in general, keep the moon behind them while counting the Perseids. Its presence will, of course, cut down the numbers visible, perhaps to a maximum of 30 per hour even with a clear sky."

The public is invited for the third successive year to count the Perseids and mail the figure to Dr. Olivier, at Flower Observatory, Upper Darby, Penna. These counts need not be for all night, but to be useful must be for a full hour at a stretch.

The Perseids are so small that not one has been recorded as ever striking the earth. Astronomers reckon their sizes as ranging from that of wheat grains to peas or marbles. But these chips blaze so intensely that they are easily visible at the 60-mile altitude where they burn to dust.

By analysis of hundreds of fallen meteors picked up on earth, astronomers conclude that the Perseids are bits of either stone or iron. One or the other of these substances comprises the bulk of each meteor so far found.

Our own planet bears two great scars believed to have been made by giant meteors. One is "Meteor Crater," nearly a mile from rim to rim, at Canyon Diablo, Ariz. It is 575 feet deep. Billions of pounds of powdered dust cover the region.

The other was apparently a far greater crash. It is shown by a collection of great crater scars in South Carolina. The discoverers, Profs. F. A. Melton and William Schriever of the University of Oklahoma, estimated that the marks were made by a mass of meteors which perhaps formed the head of a comet. They said the destructive impact of such a blow possibly would be felt far into New England and Ohio.

Judges to Put Negroes On Grand Jury Lists

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 11 (AP) — Judges John L. Ingram and Ernest H. Wells of Hustings Court, parts one and two, have decided to include representative Negro citizens on grand jury lists for their courts beginning with the next term in October.

Their decision was reached in a conference at which they discussed legality of excluding any class of citizens from the lists in the light of the Crawford case in Massachusetts. This case, which has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, involves the question of extradition of a Negro wanted in Virginia judicial system on the ground that by excluding Negroes from jury service the constitutional right to a fair trial is denied.

Lloyd George Presides Over Welsh Eisteddfod

WREXHAM, Wales, Aug. 11 (AP)—Under the bardic title "Llwydonaynedd," which means "Lloyd from North Wales," Mr. David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister, today led the proceedings at the Welsh National Eisteddfod.

A party of Welsh people from the United States and Canada gave a reception in connection with the festival.

Ford Finds Farm And Factory Big Links in Future

(Continued from Page 1)

plied quickly. "Waste is a sin and it should have no place in this world. Man has from the beginning wasted more than he uses, and this is the cause of many economic difficulties.

What, Indeed, Is Waste?

"What the world needs is a new definition of waste. For instance, the whole business of despoiling our forests is a waste. There is no good reason why we should not manufacture far better lumber and produce it in a fraction of the time it takes to grow trees. Wood is a part of all classes of plants which we can grow annually, and there is no reason why we should not make timber that would even surpass in size, strength and durability that taken from the forests.

"What of print paper? Why not find a way to make paper out of grass? We know that it can be manufactured out of cornstalks. Books have been printed on cornstalk paper. Grass is an annual crop, but it takes decades to grow trees.

"Agriculture, thought of purely as the business of supplying foodstuffs, occupies too much of our time. This wasted energy should be turned to giving agriculture a truer definition. The job of getting our sustenance will take so little time that we will not pay much attention to it. It will not be a major factor in our work year.

"There is no reason why the factory should ever be idle or the farm unprofitable. Just now we have a surplus of labor in industry, and apparently a surplus of agricultural products. But when we bring these two together the surplus disappears.

"Nature is the only thing we have on this earth that yields an abundance of the things we need without asking any questions. When we learn to use it intelligently our troubles will vanish."

Forty-Hour Week Sought by Germans

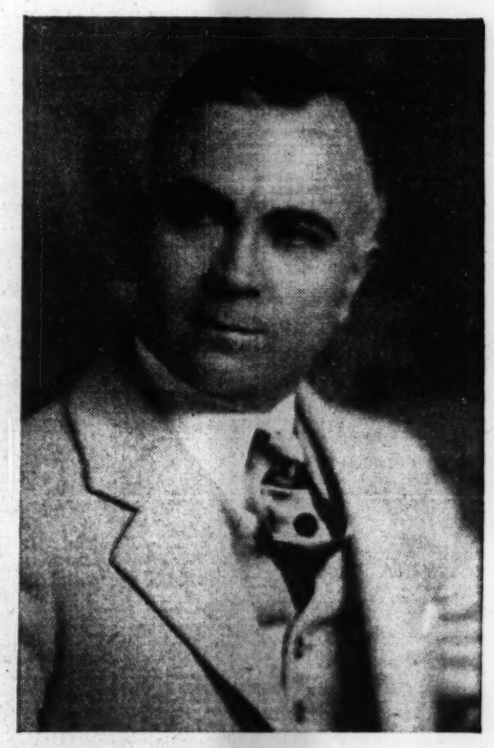
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 11—A 40-hour week for workers has been proposed by the northwest section of the Iron and Steel Industrialists Association as a means of providing work for more men and so help to overcome unemployment.

This step, taken by employers in the heavy and affiliated industries, is regarded as significant not only because the influence of such a powerful organization must affect other organizations throughout Germany, but also because particularly in the heavy industries the question of working hours has been much disputed during many years past.

Since this resolution for reduction of hours says nothing regarding wages, it is assumed that reduced hours will involve reduced pay also, so that although the number employed is increased, from the viewpoint of increased purchasing power of the nation, success is not likely to be appreciable.

"I Stopped Worrying Two Years Ago"



"A FEW YEARS ago I worried considerably," says Roy A. Hunter. "I saw business changes all around me. . . men, once prosperous, stranded . . . families destitute.

"Then I woke up. I realized that before all other obligations I owed a debt to myself. I made up my mind I must build a Reserve Fund.

"After investigating a number of methods I picked an Investors Syndicate Thrift Plan. Its flexibility exactly suited my requirements. Now I pay my debt to myself regularly . . . and face the future with confidence."

Investors Syndicate Thrift Plans offer a simple method within the means of any business man to provide adequate protection against the many hazards of the future.

Have you a Reserve Fund? Are you prepared for business change, retirement, emergencies.

Isn't it time that you did something about this important matter?

Roy A. Hunter, one of many business leaders who are building Reserve Funds through Investors Syndicate Plans. Mr. Hunter is British Columbia Manager of the Pacific Railways Advertising Company, Past Chairman of the Advertising Bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade, and Past President of the Pacific Advertising Clubs Association.

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Offices in 51 Principal Cities . . . Representatives Throughout United States and Canada

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Investors Syndicate offers Thrift Plans whereby an individual, or company, can adopt a systematic plan for accumulating money over a period of years.

More than 210,000 individuals and businesses now use Investors Syndicate Thrift Plans.

The most common purposes for which Investors Syndicate Thrift Plans are used are: Education of Children; Independence at 50, 55, or 60; Means and Leisure for Travel; Business Expansion or Reserve; Acquiring a Home.

The resources of Investors Syndicate now exceed $50,000,000. During the last three years Investors Syndicate has paid out more than $10,000,000 in maturities. For 39 years, in good times and bad, Investors Syndicate has maintained a perfect record of prompt payment of its maturities, loans, cash surrenders, and all obligations.

Upon request (use coupon) Investors Syndicate will be pleased to send complete information to any person interested in a plan embodying the advantages of continuous and self-selected obligatory thrift.

Mail to Investors Syndicate, Dept. CS38, Minneapolis, Minn., or consult phone book for address of office in your city.

I am interested in a plan whereby I may lay aside a small part of my income for a specific purpose.

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Long Work Hours Called Needed On Swift River Job

Public Water Necessity Used as Defense to Labor's Charge

Public necessity, that all-compelling phrase of governmental administration, linked with a flexible wage and hour code, is the State's defense for the Swift River working conditions, answering charges b ythe Massachusetts Federation of Labor that this project has substandard working conditions.

A state supreme court decision eliminates the fixing of a wage rate for laborers employed in state projects. As to the charge that the men have had to work 70 hours a week the state law provides that the commission or contractors may employ workers more than 48 hours a week when "public necessity" requires.

Water supply is an all-important function of government. It has the right of way over almost any other service. The Swift River project is for the extension of the Metropolitan water supply. Investigation into this project convinced the Commissioner of Labor that the pressing need for increased water supply in the Metropolitan District justified extending the working week beyond 48 hours.

As to the charges of poor board and lodging, Mr. Meade contends that the State cannot be held responsible. Once again the law comes into effect with a statute which reads that every man may lodge, board and trade with whom he elects. This is a case where improved labor conditions go beyond mere employer desires and must face a legislative campaign to be rectified.

Massachusetts Ready To Investigate Charges Of Labor Hardships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11—With the jurisdictional dispute between Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Secretary of Interior Ickes quieted down, Massachusetts labor has threatened to precipitate another.

To the demand of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor that Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson appoint a federal agent to investigate working conditions on the Swift River project as a condition to labor's allegiance to the NRA, Mr. Edwin C. Smith, state commissioner of labor and industries, today declared that the State could conduct an investigation just as effectively.

Mr. Smith indicated that, while he had no objection to the Federal Government's making such a study, it was logically a state responsibility since it lets the contracts and through appropriations provides the money.

As an indication, however, that the state labor department was willing to coöperate with the Federal Government, Mr. Smith said he was holding a report that the department had made of the West Construction Company, one of the two Swift River companies, until a survey of safety is received from the federal bureau of mines. The bureau had been invited by the State to make this survey.

Workers on the project told the convention that they were paid 30 to 40 cents an hour for a 70-hour week and had $25 left at the end of the month after deductions had been made for board at the company camp and for equipment they are compelled to buy.

Mr. Watt declared it would be better to repeal the Workmen's Compensation Act if "present racketeering by private insurance companies continues," than to endure conditions of the past two years.

Penobscot Indians Entertain Passamaquoddies at Festival

Corn Ceremonial Dance and Making of Baskets and Other Products Enliven Yearly Affair Now Being Held at Old Town, Maine

By Ta-de-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD TOWN, Maine, Aug. 11—Penobscot Indians continued to hold "open house" here today. Visitors had an opportunity to see their industry, their games and their ancient mode of living. It was the second of the Penobscot annual three-day celebration, under the direction of Princess Watawasco.

Last night Victory Field was flooded with lights when the Penobscots presented a Corn Ceremonial. Forty Penobscot men and women formed two long lines. One Indian stood at the head between the lines shaking a short-horn rattle, while the others kept time, pacing first to the right then to the left, the two lines moving in rhythm and in the same direction. Then a young girl passed between the lines. As she neared the leader, he sank on bended knees to sing to her in his own language. He asked if she were willing to return to the earth to appear again as Indian Corn in answer to the Penobscots' prayer for food.

Sweet Grass Baskets

This morning visitors had an opportunity to see just how the Penobscots make their famous sweet grass baskets. As they worked this morning, so they work during the winter months, merry groups gathered in one large room fragrant with the scent of the sweet grasses. They pause only for an intermittent lunch, for their hearty meal comes any time between 8 p. m. and midnight, when the day's toil is over. What they make they sell during the summer at the seaside and mountain resorts in Maine and New Hampshire.

Basket making was not the only industry shown this morning at the park. George Ranco was at work upon a hardwood paddle used by the Indians in skimming through the rapids of the Penobscot. Nurrell Paul was fashioning bows and arrows and old Peter Ranco was at work on a canoe.

Early this afternoon the leaders of the Penobscots went from wigwam to wigwam giving friendly greetings to the occupants of each dwelling. They were followed by the children who joyously performed a Snake Dance, a favorite ceremonial of the eastern Indians.

Fires Tell of Guests

This performance was interrupted by signal fires suddenly sighted in the distance. At once answering ones were lighted. Then young and old, Indians and visitors, hurried down to the river to await the new arrival. They were Passamaquoddies who had come by canoe from Pleasant Point, to participate in the Old Town Celebration.

The Penobscots greeted them with a welcome song. Some of the young men then carried the Passamaquoddy chief's canoe to the Indian village. More songs of welcome and appreciation were sung, after which the women turned to the more substantial business of preparing the evening meal of dried meat, corn bread, venison, and corn roasted on the ground.

It wasn't long before a Penobscot went through the camp calling out: "Your dishes, your dishes, your dishes!" This was the signal for the Indians to come with their individual birch bark plates, form a circle and partake of what the women passed to them. At the end of the feast the Penobscots performed their tribal dances of welcome and thanksgiving.

Tomorrow both tribes will show their skill in water sports, specially in canoe racing and in the evening there will be a Grand Colonial Ball when the white people and Indians will dance until the strains of "Home Sweet Home" played by the orchestra of these First Americans writes "finis" to this now annual three-day celebration of the Penobscots.

Cuban Plan Backs Ferrera Presidency

(Continued from Page 1)

is unwilling to surrender power immediately without a period of readjustment. General Herrera also is a Liberal.

Once he ascended to the presidency General Herrera would form a national cabinet representing all the political factions, and the work of mediation in the nation's political conflict would be continued.

This counter-proposal was advanced after Ambassador Welles, who has been in charge of the work of mediation for several weeks, had advanced a plan similar in outline.

The Welles plan was that President Machado appoint a Secretary ofState acceptable to all parties and that the President then ask for a leave, turning over power to this Secretary of State, who would succeed him and set up a permanent Administration.

Bomb Exploded in Street

The counter proposal of the Machado Government came at a time when the general strike which has held Cuba in its grip for days was fast approaching a full-fledged revolutionary movement, and after the Liberal Party had objected to Ambassador Welles mediatory efforts as "meddling."

In Havana this morning there was an instance of violence. A street car filled with policemen was bombed, and seven men were injured.

At many points in the interior—such as Ciego, Holguin, Trinidad, and Santa Clara—public feeling was at the boiling point and the beginning of revolutionary activity was considered almost inevitable unless the problem of the Presidency was immediately solved.

Between 300 and 500 armed and mounted men were reported to have assembled near Ciego. For the time being they remained peaceful.

In Santa Clara province telephone wires were cut, but no important lines were affected.

The Government meanwhile continued to contend officially that the strike was nearing a solution, but the central strike committee in Havana reported that delegates from all unions were determined not to stop the movement immediately.

The diplomtaic corps discussed reports that the Minister from Panama, Antonio, Burgos, had made a speech to a private group of Cuban representatives in which he condemned the general attitude of the United States as unwarranted.

Arrested when he attempted to take a picture in a restricted area in Havana, Dave Oliver, American photographer for a news reel company of New York, was held in jail four hours yesterday before being released.

Texts of Agreements

The texts of agreements reached last night by the Conservative and Popular Parties, in which they supported the work of political mediation which is being carried on by Welles, were made public by the Ambassador today.

The Conservatives express themselves thus:

"We inform Ambassador Welles, in his capacity as mediator, that he has our most fervent hope and support as to the solution of the internal political problems which today confront the public, and of the hope which inspires us that, through a high spirit of patriotic sacrifice, there may shortly be reëstablished peace and tranquillity among Cubans."

The Popular party:

"The Senators, Representatives and Provincial Chiefs of the Popular Party, in order to facilitate concord, in order to reëstablish moral peace among the Cuban people, and in order to maintain and fortify the independence of the republic against every risk, hereby express their absolute identification with the procedure of the Representatives of the Popular Party in the mediation committee, and approve, without reserve or limitation whatsoever the agreements reached concerning reforms, the establishment of a limited parliamentary system, the reinforcement of the rights of the individual, and likewise the shortening of the terms of office of legislators."

Nation Backs Roosevelt On Offer of Assistance In Ending Cuban Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 11—Having adopted a policy of watchful waiting—the only alternative to action—in the Cuban situation, President Roosevelt is today keeping in touch with the State Department in Washington for immediate advice on the reaction to his plea to the people of Cuba yesterday that they settle their differences and return the island republic to peaceful ways.

Meanwhile arbitral time is ambling on, and it is confidently believed that developments that will show the way to a settlement of the warfare between President Machado and his political opponents are to be expected within a few days—possibly within a few hours, for in Latin-American revolutionary movements, developments are nearly always kaleidoscopic and the impossible of today becomes the necessary sequence tomorrow.

President Roosevelt is saying nothing about the Cuban situation this morning. Assured support of the Republican members of the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees—the only bloc in the Congress where opposition to his policy might be expected—he also has the unqualified backing of the nation in his efforts to settle the Cuban revolution without the use of armed force.

Intervention Opposed

Advices received here from all over the country make it plain that while the American people from coast to coast want to see peace in Cuba, they also want to see the Cubans make it themselves and maintain it without the aid of the United States under the provisions of the Platt amendment. These advices indicate that perhaps never in the history of the nation has sentiment been more strongly in favor of the United States minding its own business and keeping clear of foreign entanglements and disputes, even though these disputes take the form of: "A burning house next door."

President Roosevelt is in thorough accord with this, it is known. It is obvious, therefore, to observers who are in close touch with the Administration that he will continue his policy along these lines and that only the gravest kind of disturbance in Cuba—disturbance approaching anarchy and threat to foreign life—will cause him to deviate from it. Should this eventuality develop, however, it is known that he will act with characteristic energy and dispatch, confident that in addition to being right, he has the unqualified support of the nation.

Depends on Machado

While the President pursues this policy, all informed observers near the summer White House are convinced that there is no hope of a pacified Cuba until President Machado has quit and an executive acceptable to the Opposition has been inducted into office. This must happen sooner or later, it is held, and when it happens the Roosevelt Administration will be in a position to proceed immediately in negotiations for a new trade pact that will give Cuban sugar more favorable treatment and thus put the island back on its financial feet.

The facility with which these negotiations can be brought to a successful conclusion under these conditions is indicated in reports received here from Cuba, and doubt that they could be put through Congress promptly was removed when Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, senior Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, speaking for his colleagues on the committee, told the President yesterday he was in favor of downward revision of the tariff on Cuban sugar.

Cuban Envoy's Departure For Havana Suggests New Developments on Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Washington is waiting word from the American Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. Sumner Welles, on President Machado's plans to offset further suggestions of resignation from the Presidency.

The Cuban Ambassador, Señor Oscar B. Cintas', departure this morning for Havana is regarded in certain official sources as a mission to interpret President Roosevelt's views to the Cuban Government.

Comment is refused as to the possibility of Señor Cintas' trip having anything to do with a possible suggestion from President Roosevelt that the Cuban President shall concur with the Welles' program, or get out.

The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson Caffrey, declared this morning at a press conference that no further protests had been received from foreign diplomatic representatives in Havana concerning the treatment accorded their nationals by the Cuban Government and strikers.

While the Department of State here refused to admit that its conversation with Señor Cintas concerned anything other than economics, the Ambassador plainly intimated during a conversation at the Cuban Embassy yesterday that something of far greater immediate importance was in the making.

Señor Cintas, it will be recalled, has stood well among Opposition and Government groups, and, all through the trying events of the last three months has worked with various leaders in the United States to help solve the Cuban crisis.

Methods of Procedure

With the executive committee of President Machado's Liberal Party denouncing the mediation efforts of the American Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles, and the Cuban army and the police loyal to the President's orders, interest for the moment centers around how President Machado can be forced out of office, if that is the wise step to take. President Roosevelt can hurry the departure by sending American troops to Havana, or President Machado can take the necessary step by going on an extended leave of absence.

There is another method, which thus far has not been openly discussed. Any number of Latin-American republics could join with the United States, and after a form of diplomatic discussion firmly suggest that President Machado turn over his office to some individual acceptable to all Cuban factions.

The suggestion would unquestionably be sufficiently compelling and the President could make a graceful exit satisfied, or at least cognizant of the fact, that his own race, Latin-American, and not the soldiers of the United States, forced him to retire.

Radical Reforms Sought

Complicated as the present situation appears, the fact must not be lost sight of that the Machado controversy is only a passing incident.

The affair, if statements from the A. B. C. group in Cuba may be called wholly constructive, goes much deeper. What this organization purports to demand of Mr. Welles is that he strike at the fundamental ills of Cuban Government. A new Constitution is sought, one which will take away the almost absolute power of the President.

In a measure that is what was intended when the American Ambassador informed President Machado that the United States indorsed the five-point plan submitted by all Cuban political parties. The plan demands:

1. The appointment by the President of an impartial Secretary of State, acceptable to all political elements in Cuba.

2. Requests the President to take leave of absence and to authorize the new Secretary of State to reorganize the Cabinet, giving representation in the new Cabinet to all important political elements in Cuba.

3. The immediate passage by the Congress of Constituional Reforms which provide that the members of the House of Representatives should agree to shorten their terms in the Legislature so that half of the House will be renewed in the national elections of 1934 and so that those Representatives remaining in the House will shorten their terms to a corresponding extent as those who will vacate their seats in that year.

4. Half of the Senate is renewed in 1934 and the remaining Senators would shorten their term of office to a total of six years.

5. Creation of a Vice-Presidency, the Vice-President to assume the Persidency upon his inauguration.

Appeal to Patriotism

The idea of the plan is, of course, to get President Machado out of office. But this the President does not want to do and has declared his intention of remaining in power. How long he can hang on is purely a matter of guess work. There is no question about President Roosevelt's disinclination to bring about intervention.

What remains? Possibly a new move, a new approach reaching the President through an appeal to his patriotism. He is patriotic. No one fairly questions his love for Cuba. But hs is stubborn, he states that he has been constitutionally elected to serve until 1935, and he has not been convinced that there is a man around whom the entire Cuban population would rally. Were this new procedure put into effect things could not, at least, be any worse, and observers here point out that persuasion tempered with a bit of pacifying, patient reason often wins out when other methods have failed.

Pittman Urges Veto On Monroe Doctrine

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, termed the Monroe Doctrine "an outworn policy" yesterday.

Returning on the Manhattan from the World Economic Conference in London, he said:

"I think that for the purpose of assuring the Latin-American people that we are sincere in our announced policy that we will not interfere, we should make a declaration that there is no longer necessity for the Monroe Doctrine.

"We should say that the Monroe Doctrine is an outworn policy. It would be the greatest assurance the Latin-American people could have that we are sincere and that there is no further obligation on our part to interfere in their domestic affairs.

"The purpose of the doctrine was to prevent certain European countries from extending their power to Latin America. At present the danger of European powers attempting to extend their governments to Latin America is negligible."

He declined to commit himself on whether the United States had cause, as yet, to intervene in Cuba under the Platt amendment. It was the Cuban question, to which he is planning to give his attention in Washington immediately, that brought an inquiry as to his stand on the Monroe Doctrine.

Menocal Issues Plea To American People

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 11 (AP)—A plea that the United States spare Cuba the indignity of intervention in its political affairs has been addressed to the American people by Gen. Mario G. Menocal, former president of the island republic and opponent of the Machado régime.

The general charged the proximity of intervention was "maliciously provoked by the Machado dictatorship, notwithstanding the efforts and good will of American Ambassador Sumner Welles." He indicated he was hopeful some move on the part of island leaders might result in overthrow of the Machado Government and end any need for the landing of American military forces in Cuba.

Plea to Aid Equal Suffrage in Cuba Sent to Welles by American Women

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Equal suffrage for Cuban women has been urged by the American National Woman's Party in a telegram addressed to the American ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles. The message asks that Mr. Welles shall advocate to the Cuban Government that equal suffrage shall be granted Cuban women as a measure of justice, as well as a recognition of their desire to assist in the restoration of their country.

Miss Doris Stevens, New York, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, also wired, sending the following message:

"Leading organizations of Cuban women are our colleagues in Latin-American work, authorized by the Sixth Pan-American Conference to revise the position of women. They have repeatedly in recent years begged me as United States representative and chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women to appeal to my Government to help them in meeting rebuffs by their own Government, when they sought to improve the position of women in Cuba. Many of us wanted to help, but did not feel free to do so lest such action might embarrass relations between Cuba and our Government, and, therefore, we have not responded.

"Now that you are conducting friendly negotiations with both Cuban Government and the Opposition, I implore you most earnestly to include in any formula made to both sides either formally or informally the recommendation that Cuban women be granted political power on the same terms as men. I believe that the improved position of women is always a fundamental factor in permanent stabilization in any country."

These telegrams are especially interesting since it was in Havana, during the Pan American Conference of 1928 that the question of women's rights in the Latin-American republics was strongly advocated for the first time before a session of such importance. It will be recalled that no tangible results came out of the conference. However, the campaign was carried to the League of Nations where, after prolonged debate, the Latin-American Governments were urged to give the suffrage question thoughtful consideration. As a result of this request, and the movement begun at Havana, the issue will be carried to Montevideo for the Seventh Pan American Conference during December 1933.

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Inukai's Killers Feared Navy Cuts, Testimony Shows

Ringleader States Fears of America Caused Shooting Coup

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Lieut. Horishi Yamagishi, leader of 10 naval officers undergoing court-martial charged with the assassination of Premier Suyoshi Inukai and other terroristic acts, testified today that fears of "America's ambition" motivated the terrorists.

Testimony was produced to show that Yamagishi commanded the naval officers who invaded the Premier's residence, and that he gave the command "Fire" which loosed the fatal shots.

After he had made his anti-American statement, the courtroom was ordered cleared and the hearing continued in secret. The proceedings are being held at the Yokosuka naval base. The lieutenant declared that he and the other officers feared the United States would attempt what he called further domination of Japan and the Orient in 1936, when revision of the Washington and London naval treaties is due.

He testified that his group was determined to attempt the reconstruction of the Empire before that crisis arose. The testimony of the lieutenant formed the keynote of all the evidence heard thus far in the naval trial, of which today's session was the eleventh.

The accused men have proclaimed it is their patriotic conviction that the Japanese leaders who accepted the naval treaties betrayed the nation and merited assassination. They declared that the likes of these leaders must never again be given power to sign away in similar fashion the birthright of the Empire.

The judges admitted such testimony as they considered relevant, and the newspapers received it sympathetically.

The trial has developed into what is described as highly effective naval propaganda promoting public opinion that is strongly opposed to accepting anything less than full Japanese naval parity with Britain and the United States.

Lieutenant Yamagishi's program of "reconstruction" was extremely simple. It entailed the elimination of parties and cabinets standing between the Emperor and the people.

"Our guiding principles," the lieutenant told the court, "are neither Fascism nor radicalism. We desire simply to establish a state in which all the Emperor's subjects are one national people, becoming one nation and all the people becoming the Emperor's children."

Premier Inukai was slain in his official residence, May 15, 1932, and at the same time numerous Tokyo buildings were attacked by terrorists. Among these buildings were the office of the Metropolitan Police Board, the Cherry Village Gate of the Imperial Palace, the Bank of Japan, and the important Mitsubishi Bank.

Bleriot Memorial Gets Special Care

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Eng.—Uncared for for years because it was nobody's job to look after it, the Bleriot memorial just outside Dover marking the spot where the aviator landed after making the first channel crossing by airplane is to be well provided for in future.

It was on July 25, 1909, that Edouard Bleriot made the flight which is recorded on the slab of granite in the shape of an airplane as follows:

4:15 a. m. Trial trip.
4:41 a. m. Start from Les Baraques.
5:16 a. m. Arrival at Dover.

Shortly after the slab had been presented to the Dover Town Council the land was bought by the military authorities and the memorial became nobody's care. Now Mr. Alexander Duckman, British industrialist, has undertaken to renew the writing and to make the memorial his special care.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Where's Ely's Dog?

A dog with no sense of special privilege yesterday walked out on Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Thousands of persons yearly climb the steep State House steps and wait in line to shake the hand of the state executive, but today a brindle-colored Scottie, named "Skippy," turned up his nose at the whole Democratic administration, gubernatorial pats, and left the Governor's house and board at Chestnut Hill Road in Brookline.

The Governor greeted the press sadly today. "I am in trouble," he said.

The power of the press has been invoked and a state-wide search is to be launched. Only one thing bothers the Governor, and that is the possible extent of the round-up of brindle-colored pups. He can see them pouring up the Capitol steps, flowing through the legislative chambers, with more yelping through the streets.

Amelia Flies to Bangor

Logical is it for a railroad to skim the cream of its own fast vacation travel by supplementary air service. Businesslike, in a tailored suit, green hat hiding her famous tousled hair, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam climbed into a tri-motor plane Wednesday morning at Boston municipal airport. It was the test flight of the reopened railroad-owned Boston-Maine Airways.

Charting his course with a road map, Pilot Steele lifted his big 10-passenger Stinson to inaugurate a service of five flights daily between Boston and Maine seacoast cities. Fares to Portland, $5.50, to Bangor, $13. Flying time to Portland, 50 minutes, to Bangor two hours, 15 minutes. Time saved over train, Portland, one hour, 15 minutes, Bangor, four hours, five minutes.

Boston Firms Get Jobs

A rumor at City Hall says the Mayor, just returned from Europe, will go vacationing again. The only clue to this is that 11 bidders for a single project all posted the same price for doing the same job.

News scribes wag their heads, wondering how 11 concerns can all bid the same price without some sort of coalition. They still wonder why a large company cannot give a better price to the city's taxpayers than a small one, even under the code.

Boston Tea Party

The Honorable James Michael Curley had tea this afternoon on a British cruiser.

The H. M. S. Danæ, anchored in the water which on one historic occasion was the repository for a sizable sprinkling of tea leaves, was the scene of the auspicious party.

Earlier this afternoon gold braid and epaulets descended on City Hall as Capt. C. H. Knox-Little and Lieut. M. G. Goodenough of the Danæ paid their respects to the Mayor.

The Danæ is a part of Great Britain's Indian squadron and is touring the Atlantic coast. It will put up in Boston for a week, and the officers will carry the key to the city in their pockets.

"To Save Democracy"

The Governor is running true to form, for he is leaving the public just as puzzled about his vacation plans as about his political intentions.

Political speculators are scanning the Democratic horizon for a likely gubernatorial candidate and there is only darkness except for one bright spot which political astronomers call Ely.

Which is to say that Ely may be drafted to save the Democratic cause despite his declaration that he is through.

Relief Centralized

Without benefit of ballyhoo, the administration of Boston's welfare appears to be correcting itself. The appointment of Mr. Walter McCarthy as executive secretary was interpreted today to mean the virtual withdrawal of the 12 public welfare overseers from administrative capacity to the rôle of an advisory board.

This development is in accordance with persistent recommendations that the administration of relief be centralized and that the board drive from the back seat if at all.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Aug. 13

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WMAC, 570kc-525m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. WBXAA, 43.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-243m.

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1310kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. D. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and Saturday; warmer Saturday; moderate east winds shifting to south and southwest Saturday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature Saturday and in northwest portion tonight.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by showers late tonight or Saturday; rising temperature in east portion.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably followed by showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Saturday; not so cool tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight; slowly rising temperature Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east, shifting to fresh south and southwest winds on Saturday over north portion and fresh east and northeast winds tonight shifting to fresh south and southwest on Saturday over south portion; overcast weather probably with showers tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	76	Montreal	64	78
Bismarck	66	84	Nantucket	62	76
Boston	66	76	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	66	78	New York	62	72
Calgary	52	86	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Charleston	84	94	North Platte	62	90
Chicago	72	74	Philadelphia	62	78
Cincinnati	70	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	114
Denver	62	82	Pittsburgh	66	72
Eastport, Me.	54	70	Portland, Me.	62	70
Hatteras	84	86	Raleigh	90	90
Honolulu, T.H.	74		St. Louis	72	90
Tp.m. Aug. 10		80	St. Paul	64	12
Helena, Mont.	60	88	Salt Lake City	68	96
Huron, S. D.	60	90	San Francisco	52	70
Jacksonville	80	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	88
Kansas City	74	86	Seattle	56	78
Key West	82	88	Tampa	80	94
Los Angeles	64	82	Washington	64	78
Memphis	72	90	Wichita, Kan.	70	90
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	64	88

A—9 a. m. Aug. 11.
B—Maximum Aug. 10.
The temperature at 2:30 was 73.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 4:19 p. m., Saturday 4:46 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 8.5 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:22 p. m.

Events

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Berlin-Alexanderplatz," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Another Language," 12:25, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.

Music

Braves Field—"Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci," New Chicago Opera Company, 8:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Flowers of Yosemite," showing slow opening of flowers, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Berlin-Alexanderplatz," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 2:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Another Language," 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.

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ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES New York

Women Demand Equal Wage For Labor With Men

Mrs. Roosevelt Backs Up Their Cause—10 Codes Make Preferences

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is an advocate of the general rule of equal pay for men and women who do equal work.

She declared her views on the subject today when it was called to her attention that 10 temporary industrial codes set a lower minimum wage for women than for men. The President's wife said she had no actual right to interfere in the code-making but explained that her great interest in social conditions is leading her to discuss women workers' welfare with both Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Attention was called to the fact that these differences were subject to adjustment when the various codes come up for hearing and that the Labor Advisory Committee favors equal minimum wage rates for men and women. Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that it is up to the public to see that wages do not stay at the minimum anyway.

Strong objection has been voiced by the National Woman's Party to the discriminations in hours, wages and other conditions now in force.

The women commended the provision in the steel code that, "there shall not be any discriminations against any employees because of race, sex or creed," but deprecated the Executive order putting into effect a rayon and silk dyeing code with a wage of 35 cents an hour for women and 45 cents an hour for men. They asked that they be heard at all hearings of codes which include discriminations.

Some of the industries now operating on unequal pay rates for men and women are silk and rayon, dyeing and printing, bedding, paint, varnish, mayonnaise and wheat flour milling. The automobile and salt manufacturing industries have also proposed to pay women lower wages than men.

"None of the codes propose that women be charged lower prices than men for beds, for rayon, for salt or for automobiles," was the caustic comment of members of the party who have been attending the various hearings.

Malone Withdraws Name In Mayoralty Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 11—Mr. James F. Malone, one-time city councilman, has withdrawn from the race for Mayor of Pittsburgh in order to help solidify the opposition to the machine regulars. Announcement of his withdrawal was made by Mr. Malone, who was one of three independent Republicans in the race, last night. Mayor John S. Herron, up for reëlection, is the candidate of the regulars.

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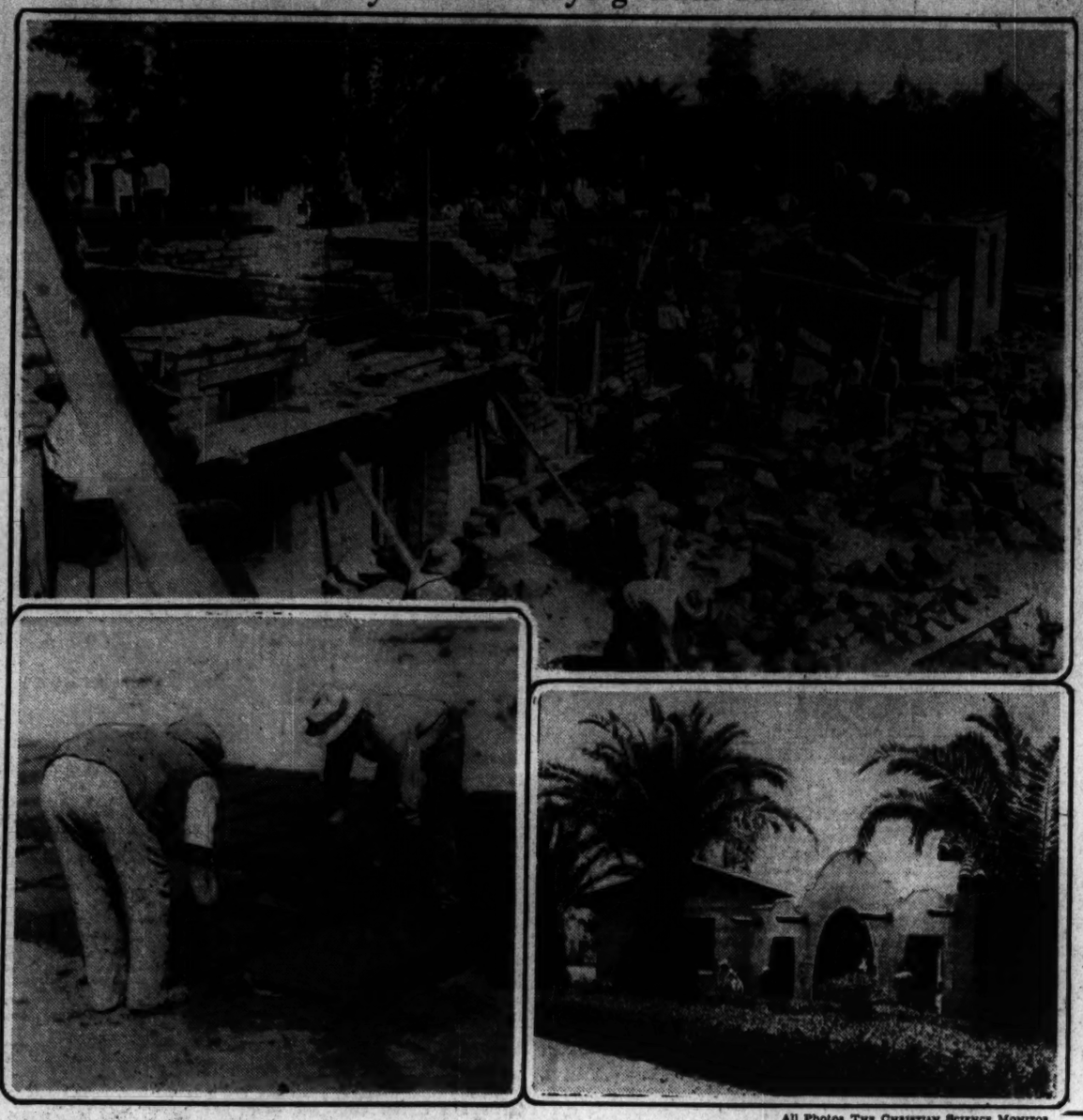

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Construction of Brawley's City Hall

Upper—Adobe Bricks Being Set Into Cool, Thick Walls Which Will Resist Weather as Have the Missions for Centuries. Lower Left—Making Adobe Bricks in Age-Old Fashion. Lower Right—Front View of Completed Structure, Set Among Palms in the Plaza.

Free State Bills Tend to Weaken Ties With Britain

Lively Contest Is Expected When Dail Reassembles on Sept. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, August 10—Three bills to amend the Constitution and further weaken the ties binding the Irish Free State to the British Commonwealth were unexpectedly introduced and received first reading yesterday on the eve of adjournment of the Dail until Sept. 27.

The first transfers from the Governor-General to the Executive Council the right to recommend the purpose for which money is appropriated. The second deletes from the Constitution the provisions which allow the Governor-General to withhold assent from any bill. The third terminates the right of appeal to the King's Privy Council in London.

In one sense all three of these measures merely regularize existing constitutional practice.

During the last imperial conference at London in 1930, the Free State—Mr. William T. Cosgrave was in power at the time—made strenuous effort to get the right of appeal abolished. Though it failed to obtain the consent of the British Government, it has always been understood that Britain was unwilling to take any steps in the matter if the Free State did remove the right of appeal from the Constitution.

But this was before the economic "war" started as the result of the Free State's refusing to pay land annuities any longer. Today the Opposition feels that the de Valera Government's action is asking for trouble when the country already has got as much and more on its hands than it can manage.

But with the Dail hurrying to get its business finished before adjourning there was not much opportunity to do more than register disapproval when the bill was introduced. They are expected to give rise to lively discussions when the Dail reassembles.

Stratosphere Trip Held Up

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10 (AP)—The ascent of Max Cosyns into the stratosphere was postponed until spring yesterday when a gondola pressure test revealed defects in structure necessitating complete overhauling. Cosyns, young Belgian psysicist, accompanied Prof. Auguste Piccard into the stratopshere last summer.

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Work-Payment of Taxes Gives Brawley, Calif., New City Hall

Handsome Adobe Structure Graces Civic Plaza With No Bond Issue or Debt Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAWLEY, Calif. — This city needed a city hall, to replace the one burned a little more than four years ago.

And for almost four years that is as far as this farming capital, with a population of a little more than 10,000 dependent upon the fertile Imperial Valley's farms for money, got—needing, and wishing.

With farm prices so depressed that producers were battling mortgages and tax defaults, there was little prospect for a new municipal building, although it was badly needed if for no other reason than to save paying rent for municipal office purposes.

Today, Brawley has its new city hall of one-story Spanish architecture in its plaza, The total cash outlay was a little in excess of $4000 and the property, as it stands completed today, has an assessed valuation in excess of $50,000, lot included.

How did the town do it? Here's how. The city hall, recently dedicated, was built with delinquent taxes. No bonds were floated; the R. F. C.'s coat tails were not pulled for a dime.

To Mr. R. L. Baker, Mayor of Brawley, goes the credit for hitting upon the winning idea. It occurred to him in the midst of endless town talk about building a new city hall.

"Why not build the city hall with labor volunteered by delinquent taxpayers, the taxpayers themselves or their employees doing the work?"

Construction started on April 4, with scores of taxpayers who had not paid their bills to the city on the job, working at construction in various capacities. For each day's work, $4 was allowed on the delinquent tax bill, and the same rate held good for delinquent monthly water bills as presented by the city.

The hall was dedicated, fully paid for, on June 22. The dedicatory services were in charge of the local Elks lodge, civic leaders made speeches of congratulation to Brawley on its method of gaining public improvements without sinking the taxpayer further in red ink.

And throughout it all Mayor Baker sat in a corner and smiled, for some of the townsmen had told him it couldn't be done.

Into the one-story, rambling adobe hall with its red-tile roof went 12,000 days of labor—paid for with delinquent-taxes credits. As the structure stands today it represents an actual cash investment of $4156.54, of which amount $4000 was represented by fire insurance upon the hall which burned in July of 1929.

Nearly 2000 tons of material went into the construction, of which 1000 tons were adobe bricks, for walls three feet thick, just like the historic old California missions built by the Franciscan friars and pioneers of the Golden State. Also included in the building are 50,000 feet of lumber, 500 tons of gravel, 60 tons of cement and 50 tons of tile.

Workers volunteered for the job, glad of the opportunity to get rid of ominous taxes and also to procure food necessities via a sort of script arrangement between the city and merchants.

The building is in two wings, with arcades running practically their entire length. One of the wings is 104 feet long, the other 102 feet. The two are joined by an arch 22 feet wide and 18 feet high.

The shrubbery-bordered patio of the hall, appealing already, soon will be further enhanced with a fountain, gift to the city of Brawley from the Republic of Mexico.

Music

"Carmen"

The Chicago Opera Company returned to Boston last night to venture a second production at Braves Field. Bizet's "Carmen" was the piece chosen. Last month, "Aïda" drew 20,000 auditors; the number of paying guests for "Carmen" was estimated at 5000. Does this proportion represent the relative public interest in the two operas? Or were people mindful of the downpour that cut off the Memphis pageant untimely? Or is it that elephants and camels have more box-office pull than melodious bull-fighters, soldiers and cigarette girls? Or was public curiosity satisfied with one experience of outdoor opera? Perhaps it will be easier to answer these questions tonight, when "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" will be presented.

The performance last night compared well with that of "Aïda." Miss Dreda Aves, the Carmen, has a voice of operatic proportions, Mr. Pasquale Ferrara's Don José equaled his Rhadames and Mr. Giuseppe Interrante (replacing Mr. Pasquale Amato) sang the Toreador song expertly. Minor parts were well taken, the second act quintet came off successfully and the chorus and the orchestra were acceptable. The acting throughout was in the conventional style of the Italian lyric stage. Some improvement seemed to have been made in the amplifying system. As a spectacle, the production was pleasing. Musically, it hardly convinced us that the out-of-doors is the place to hear opera. L. A. S.

Pupil Cost Reduced By Portland Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.,—Portland public schools made a saving of almost 21 per cent on pupil cost during the year 1932-33 when it reduced the average cost a school child from the $91.26 of the previous year to $72.94. Portland schools have operated throughout a shortened school year on a strict economy program.

Cost of each pupil in elementary schools in 1932-33 was $69.09, as compared with the preceding year when it was $87.01. The cost in junior high schools shrank from $95.15 per pupil in 1931-32 to $68.76 for the year just closed. High school pupils cost the district $77.06 last year and $100.58 the year before.

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Germany's Picture Of Employment Grows Brighter

Prussia Orders Expulsion of All Marxist Students From Universities

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 11—German official labor statistics, just published, show 4,468,500 unemployed on July 31. This is 900,000 less than a year previously, and 358,500 less than July 15 last.

This considerable improvement, an official communiqué hastens to add, is not entirely attributable to improvement in the labor market, since a number of other important factors demand consideration also. Accurate comparisons with previous figures demand adjustment to the fact that for the first time those who volunteered for labor service are no longer included among the unemployed.

This means that 150,000 must be deducted from the positive side, thus leaving a general total reduction of 200,000. But simultaneously, it is declared, a number of "invisible" unemployed have registered, especially since, through the special action on behalf of members of organizations like the National Socialist troopers, their chances of obtaining work have thus been considerably increased. Such action, it is emphasized, necessarily means an increase in the number of registered unemployed, so counterbalancing to some extent the numbers entering the voluntary labor scheme.

Factors in Complete Picture

To be a complete picture of the German labor market, however, statistics would also have to include figures regarding Germans interned in concentration camps, and Jews, Marxists and others deprived of their jobs during the national uplift campaign and unlikely to appear at labor offices under present conditions.

Meanwhile the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, acting upon the law for future appointment of municipal and local authority officials—which states that no non-Aryan or one married to a non-Aryan is eligible for office—has decreed that before the new appointment is made the applicant's wife must also supply proof that her family is Aryan to the second generation.

Another decree orders the expulsion of all "Marxists and anti-National" students from the universities of Prussia which means two-thirds of Germany. To bring a student within this category it is sufficient if in act, or in writing, or in any other way he has behaved in a manner objectionable to the national uplift movement or insulted its leader or persecuted "nationally minded" students.

Task of Applying Law

Membership in any pacifist, treasonable or similar organization is officially declared particularly condemnatory. The rector of each university, cooperating with a "committee of three," of proved nationally minded students will have the task of applying this law.

Bavaria's state government, it is reported here, has decreed that state, municipal and local official announcements will be published only in National Socialist journals in the districts concerned, or, should there be no such party paper, then publication must be made in papers which have not opposed the national uplift movement. Reprints can be made by other papers on application to the authorities.

Fusionists Stand 'Rarin' to Go' In Tammany Fight

Slate Completed Except for Judicial and County Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The Fusionists today know just where they stand in the forthcoming mayoralty campaign—that it will be Mayor John P. O'Brien up for reëlection by Tammany—and with a ticket complete save for the Richmond County borough presidency, they are "rarin' to go."

The Fusion slate typifies youth, independence and initiative such as this movement has not known since the John Purroy Mitchel ticket in 1913 brought Fusion here its greatest victory. All down the line it aims straight for the main objective of the reform forces—to rid New York City of Tammany Hall and the misgovernment for which it has been responsible. It is 100 per cent anti-Tammany and one of the strongest appeals that has been made to the support of the independent voter. Here it is:

For Mayor, Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican, of Manhattan.

For comptroller, Maj. W. Arthur Cunningham, Democrat, of Queens.

For aldermanic president, Mr. Barnard S. Deutsch, Democrat, of the Bronx.

For District Attorney of New York County, Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman Jr., Republican.

For borough president of Manhattan, Mr. Langdon W. Post, Democrat.

For borough president of Queens, Mr. George U. Harvey, Republican, incumbent.

For borough president of Kings, Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll, Democrat.

For borough president of the Bronx, Mr. Charles Patrick Barry, Democrat.

Fusion parleys will be continued next week with the possibility of adding to the slate names for judicial and county offices.

Standing with Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany chief, in his decision to run Mayor O'Brien again are his allies in four of the city's boroughs, including the Brooklyn Democratic boss Mr. John H. McCooey. In some quarters the absence of the Bronx chieftain, Mr. Edward J. Flynn, from a parley of the Democratic bosses yesterday was regarded today as indicating that Mr. Flynn, seeing defeat ahead if Mayor O'Brien headed the Democratic ticket, was for bringing back into the mayoralty picture Mr. Joseph V. McKee, who polled a phenomenal "write in" vote in the special election last November after Mr. Curry and his allies had turned him down for the ad interim mayoralty nomination which he wanted so much.

In best informed quarters, however, it was declared today that Mr. Flynn, confident that Tammany and its allies "must hang together or hang separately," would be found giving whole-hearted support to the ticket in his borough, which is one of the Democratic strongholds in the greater city and where, indeed, it is regarded as almost unconstitutional to cast and count a Republican vote, the latter enrollment being 50,069 out of a total registration of 426,978.

The rest of the Tammany ticket will be picked by Mr. Curry and his allies next week, with tradition assigning aldermanic presidency to the Bronx and the comptrollership to Brooklyn.

Pittsburgh Violators Of Code Are Warned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 11—One hundred business establishments in Pittsburgh yesterday received the first formal warning by the Pittsburgh General Campaign Committee of the National Recovery Act of their reported violation of the spirit and letter of the blanket reëmployment code.

Letters, addressed to the officials of the concerns are a preliminary to lodging complaints with the national recovery administration in Washington, according to Mr. Frank C. Harper, general secretary of the committee, and manager of the Chamber of Commerce.

Employers, against whom the committee has received complaints of unfair dealings under the NRA agreement were asked to submit a "bill of particulars" giving the number of new employees, hours and wages and were asked to coöperate in the recovery program.

Eastern Steamship Lines

An increase of more than $100,000 in the June operating revenues of Eastern Steamship Lines, most of which was saved for net, resulted in an excellent showing for that month. Net income totaled $183,022, an increase of $84,426 over June a year ago, and was sufficient to bring the six months' net almost level with the same period a year ago.

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Astronomy at Harvard Traced To Monstrous Comet of 1843

First Observatory Built on Top of Palmer House in College Yard; Jenny Lind First Woman Astronomer at Harvard University

Flash—Whizzzzzzz!

Sea monster stories by ancient mariners may have started biological research and inspired Pliny. But visitors to Harvard's astronomical fair last night heard Dr. Harlow Shapley tell of a monstrous comet of 1843 whose head got tangled up in the sun's atmosphere and whose tail, 200,000,000 miles long, streaked from some point near the earth and gave Boston merchants enough of a scare to search out information on such "cosmic monsters."

It caused no little excitement even among the natural scientists of Harvard University, who "invited" Mr. William Bond, a Dorchester spectacle-maker, watchmaker, government employee, sometime stargazer and father of six children, to be the first professor of astronomy. He soon became director of the observatory built on the top of the Palmer House in Harvard Yard. Harvard had no instruments, of course, no money to buy any with, and no pay to give the new "director." But he was invited to "bring his 'scopes' with him."

With no "mushroom-domed" special building to work in, Mr. Bond, now Dr. William Bond, pushed his telescopes out of his windows until the Palmer House looked like a fortified blockhouse guarding the Cambridge Citadel of Learning. Because a house blocked his vision of the tip-top of the Blue Hills, thus interfering with the establishment a north and south meridian line for use in computing time, Dr. Bond had a tunnel cut through the second story of the distant house. This was necessary because for a long time the progress of astronomy depended upon "selling" the time of day to commercial houses and later to the railroads. The six children came in handy as assistants to the director.

"Harvard's progress in astronomy really is the tale of early university astronomy. For outside of the Royal Russian Observatory little was done in the American field in the early years of the century," Dr. Shapley says.

In 1846 the Boston merchants bought for Harvard the "greatest telescope in the world," a 15-inch one. The observatory was moved "out in the country" to Craigie Hill, the present Cambridge location of Observatory Headquarters. "The instrument still exists, although considered by the staff as an antique existing through 'poetic license.'

"In its day it did remarkable work and a tablet listing those who contributed to its purchase serves as a social register of 1846. The greatest find of that year was Neptune, whose position was discovered and predicted by a French mathematician attracted by the disturbed movements of the other planets, even though Neptune had never been seen."

Jennie Lind was Harvard's first woman astronomer. She was being shown the "greatest telescope in the world" by Dr. Bond and while looking through the eyepiece screamed when she saw a flash. Not so Director Bond. He left the lady to overcome her fright the best way she could and recorded with his watch the duration of the first recorded fireball. From Jennie he obtained its direction and approximate size.

After three generations of Bonds as observatory directors, Mr. John Whipple took over the position. Being a curious chap, he hitched up a telescope with a daguerreotype machine and took the first "sky pictures." Today instead of gluing their eyes to scopes all night, modern astronomers let similar "robots" or cameras do the work while they sleep. The next morning they find complete camera records of all the interesting heavenly doings at five-minute intervals through the night.

As early as 1857, Dr. Whipple foresaw the real advances in this century of progoress and according to Dr. Shapley, all his predictions have come to pass.

He foresaw revolutionary changes in astronomy changing the study from one principally of calculating the positions of stars and finding new ones to a natural science which would look to physicists and chemists for future research men and provide invaluable services to each field.

The photographic dry plate had become stabilized by the sixth decade of the last century of progress and the great photographic collection of the observatory was systematically begun by Prof. E. C. Pickering. Research workers today may go back several years in the photographic plate files and find records of sky phenomena at any particular time of night at most any date.

In the following period, the preliminary discoveries that have given to astronomers through the period-luminosity law a tool for measuring great inter-stellar distances, were made by Miss Henrietta Leavit. During the same period, Dr. Annie J. Cannon began the Henry Draper catalogue classifying the spectra of hundreds of thousands of stars all over the sky.

The very latest developments center around a new branch of natural science, according to Dr. Shapley, "Astro-physics, composed of men who don't know much about astronomy and others who don't know much about physics, but between them they are paring down the atom and chopping it up in bits to tell us what it's made of chemically and physically.

"Give a scientist new and up to the minute instruments and cater to his idiosyncrasies and you may expect new and startling discoveries. The last 10 years has seen our scientific equipment of the world doubled, and in the very near future you can depend on highly interesting unfoldments. But let me warn you," says Dr. Shapley in conclusion, "we have seen in the last 100 years how astronomy has progressed from a study in which a watchmaker had a pretty good grasp of the field, into what today may be called a great abyssal morass of things about which we know little."

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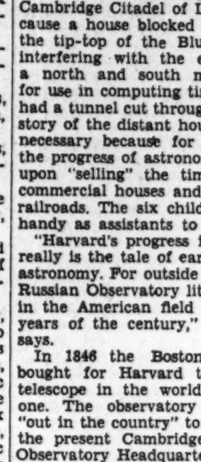

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Dressing Up the Salad

II—*Mayonnaise and Its Variations*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PLAIN mayonnaise dressing is suitable for almost any kind of salad, although it usually is liked best on those containing meat, fish, or vegetables. It can be purchased about as cheaply as it can be made at home. However, a good recipe follows:

Plain Mayonnaise

To
1 egg yolk add
½ teaspoon dry mustard
½ teaspoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt and
2 tablespoons vinegar. Beat these together with a rotary beater, then add, a small amount at a time, while still beating,
1 cup olive or other salad oil. Continue beating until sufficiently thick.

Variations

Variations and additions will result in any number of salad dressings which are interesting and elaborate.

A simple variation for use with lettuce is first to rub the bowl with a bead of garlic, to impart a subtle flavor. Or add 2 tablespoons horseradish, which makes a dressing delicious for a gelatine salad containing either meat or fish.

The addition of chopped peanuts or a small quantity of peanut butter makes plain lettuce look and taste delicious.

One-third cup of currant or other tart jelly added to ½ cup of mayonnaise results in a dressing which is delicious on plain banana or pineapple salad.

Russian Dressing

Russian dressing will give distinction to many salads, particularly such as contain shredded raw cabbage or grated raw carrot, in combination perhaps with either apple or pineapple. A simply made but good Russian dressing is made by blending together:
1 cup mayonnaise and
⅓ cup drained Chili sauce. Then add
⅓ cup cream which has been whipped.

Thousand Island Dressing

Thousand Island dressing may be purchased, but is easily made at home. Among the good recipes for it is this one:

To
1 cup mayonnaise add
1 hard-boiled egg, chopped,
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
1 tablespoon pimiento, cut fine,
1 tablespoon catchup
1 tablespoon drained Chili sauce
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

To make this dressing superlatively good, especially for use on lettuce, endive, or watercress, add whipped cream just before serving, in the proportion of 1 part of dressing to 3 parts of the cream.

A dressing resembling Thousand Island dressing may be made with a foundation of French dressing instead of the mayonnaise, the proportions being the same except that only half as much French dressing is used as mayonnaise.

Another Good Recipe

To
1 cup mayonnaise add
¼ cup drained Chili sauce
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons chopped stuffed olives

Tartar Sauce

To
1 cup mayonnaise add
3 tablespoons chopped pickles
1 tablespoon capers
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley

Savory Dressing

To
1 cup mayonnaise add
¼ cup chopped celery
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 teaspoon chopped onion

This is especially good on salads containing meat.

For Lettuce and Endive

A delicious dressing for lettuce, endive, or other salads is made by mixing together
1 cup mayonnaise
¼ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons Chili sauce
1 pimiento, shredded,
1 tablespoon minced green pepper.

Then fold in
4 tablespoons whipped cream.

Tasty Dressings

A little anchovy paste added to mayonnaise gives a simple salad quite an "air." Blend 2 teaspoonfuls of the paste with 1 cup of mayonnaise.

A tasty dressing is made by combining
1 cup mayonnaise and
6 anchovies cut in small pieces, and
2 teaspoons capers, mashed sufficiently to break the skins. Before serving fold in
½ cup whipped cream.

Whipped Cream and Marshmallow

Whipped cream added to either mayonnaise or boiled dressing produces a fluffiness and delicacy especially desirable for salads composed of fruits, chicken, or other ingredients of delicate flavor. A simple cream dressing is made by combining ½ cup of cream, which has been whipped, with 1 cup of mayonnaise.

Instead of whipped cream, marshmallow cream, which can be purchased, may be used. Or one may quickly melt half a dozen cut-up marshmallows in a little cream, or milk, in a dish set in hot water, and add this. Marshmallow gives a particularly smooth, creamy taste to a salad dressing.

For Fruit and Vegetable Salads

A marvelously delicious dressing for a fruit or fruit and vegetable salad results from the addition of:
1 cup whipped cream to
2 cups mayonnaise or boiled dressing, beating the mixture thoroughly, after which add
1 dozen marshmallows, cut in tiny pieces and partly melted, and
½ cup chopped English walnuts.

Instead of the addition of whipped cream for fruit salads, one may add a little fruit juice, such as that of lemon, orange, pineapple, or grapefruit, or one may add a little crushed pineapple pulp.

An article on variations of French dressing was published July 14. One on boiled dressing and its variations will be published in the near future.

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This little permanent signal that shows the width is on Pequot sheets and *no others*. So when you get this convenience you also get the longest-wearing, most popular sheets in America!
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The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

THE WELL-DRESSED SECRETARY
Models Approved by Mrs. Katharine Gibbs.

Wardrobes suitable to various vocations have been designed by experts and offered by smart department stores. Costumes for the high-class secretary, however, have not received a great deal of attention until, this season, the idea occurred to a New York firm to have frocks particularly designed for those secretaries who are the right-hand aids of executives. The dresses illustrated—and approved by the well-known head of a secretarial school—are made of triple-sheer in dark colors. Their tailored cut and long sleeves give them a dignity which is welcome in an office of importance. Shown by Lord & Taylor.

To Hem a Hooked Rug

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Frequently the turned-back burlap of a hand-hooked rug persists in extending slightly beyond the hooking, presenting an unsightly appearance. To eliminate the trouble, hem in the following manner:

Hold the face or right side of the rug toward you. Fold back the extending burlap closely underneath the outer row of hooking, and overcast around the entire edge with No. 40 thread, threaded to a long-eyed needle. Bring the needle up between loops of the hooking. Pin or baste down the extreme outer edge of the burlap and hand-stitch down in the usual manner. If the rug has square corners, miter neatly the surplus material. If round or oval, pin in evenly measured tucks. Lastly press under a damp cloth with a hot iron.

Evening Bags Are Jeweled

Special from Monitor Bureau

London.

Ornamental jewelry for evening bags is fashionable this season, coral and pearls finding a place in conjunction with elaborate embroidery. Mounted on white velvet, flowers of dark and light coral, outlined in gold, are very lovely, coral being used at the clasp and tab.

White velvet is also used with considerable effect as a foundation for a rich pattern worked entirely in seed pearls, the clasp being formed of a small coral band, with a coral cameo and crystal drops for the tab.

Twisted cable handles of gold and pearls have been seen, also ornaments of cornelian and gold. A black suede bag has a large, old-fashioned carved coral tab.

Petit Point and Buttons

Some of the evening bags are covered with finest Japanese embroidery, with which is incorporated twists of pearls and jade green beads. Original petit point is much in evidence, the exquisitely fine work being most effective in combination with metal clasps of dull gold. It is also used for powder cases and for comb and card cases.

Buttons are being employed freely as ornaments, a black Coster bag being patterned with small pearl buttons stitched on with scarlet silk. Larger pearl buttons, carved to represent flowers, are charming in shades of shell pink and pale yellow on a gold foundation, the green foliage being worked in silk.

For Every Sport

Very different, though equally attractive, are the latest Bond Street "Recreation" pochettes. For the golfer is shown a cloth bag in earth brown and grass green, with a metal and leather club lying across it, and a ball of ivorine in one corner. The tennis girl has a bag of scarlet and white, ornamented with a racquet cut out in cloth, and having narrow metal bands on the frame and handle. The air girl has a bag of gray cloth, with a propeller in black appliqué outlined in scarlet. The yachting enthusiast has a white and blue bag, with a large setting sun in red; while, for the motorist, a favorite make of car is outlined in red stitching on a gray cloth background, the hubs of the wheels being in metal.

String Bean Grandmothers

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SUCCESSFUL teacher of the growing of vegetables and fruits, who works through the United States Department of Agriculture, recently told me of an interesting conclusion which he has reached as the result of much experience and observation during the last decade. He said that it was now a comparatively easy matter to persuade people who have a little land and some leisure time that it would be profitable, as well as pleasant, for them to raise some fresh vegetables for the family table. Such crops as string beans, which are said to require but six weeks from planting time to maturity, and other quick-growing crops, are, he said, willingly planted, carefully tended and eagerly harvested.

But other crops for which one must wait several months before seeing results do not arouse any appreciable interest.

"It is," he continued, "the spirit of the age. I do not care to consider, as did my father, that 10, or at the least 20 miles, is a fair day's journey. We all wish to go far and fast; realize quick returns from our labors. And yet," he mused, "there seems to be a sufficient amount of the slower-growing produce raised."

Women, we are told, are spending less time in their homes than formerly; they are devoting fewer hours to the care of their children; they are "going" more, and "staying" less. And yet—perhaps it would be better to say "and hence"—homes are more efficiently managed than ever before. Children are certainly more self-reliant than they were a few generations ago, and mothers seem to be younger, handsomer and better companions for their children, than when household tasks left them, at evening, weary, disinterested and uninteresting.

At the age of 40 my grandmother donned a white lace cap, took a chair in the chimney corner—when she found time to sit down—and knitted a "tidy." Her children loved her with the devotion that one bestows upon a gentle guide and benefactor, but never with the camaraderie of today's children who companion with their mothers on the tennis court, the golf course and the automobile trip.

One day, when they were playing in my attic, my grandchildren found a dainty lace cap which had once adorned the head of their great-great grandmother. They wanted to know what it was and I told them of the sweet little lady who had once worn it. "Put it on, Grandma," they cried. And so I fitted, as well as I could, the cap onto a head unused to fine lace and exquisite embroidery, while they danced around me crying "Isn't it funny. Did she really wear it?" They declared that they preferred my small blue felt hat; it fitted me better.

We of today are string-bean grandmothers. We take less time to accomplish our household tasks than did the women of some generations ago. But the long-time fruits of patience, forbearance and love do not seem to be depleted.

It may be that the lasting values of fair-play, of thoughtfulness and kindness are the permanent crops which flourish when planted between quick-growing rows of play and comradeship quite as thriftily as when nurtured only by serious lectures and toilsome tasks.

In the words of the agriculturist, "There seems to be a sufficient amount of the slower-growing produce raised."

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We will furnish complete set of Recipes for Frozen Foods prepared for use with Mechanical Refrigeration, upon request. Write The Hip-O-Lite Company, 313 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
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RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER
Try this recipe for
PEACH SHORTCAKE
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
½ cup shortening
milk to make a soft dough
Cut shortening into flour, sifted with salt and baking powder. Add milk, a little at a time until dough can be rolled. Roll on floured board to about ½ inch thick. Brush with butter. Cover with another layer of dough. Bake in pie plate in oven at 375°F. for 12 to 15 minutes. Separate the layers. Butter well. Put cut peaches between and on top. Cover with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with a little almond extract. Have shortcake hot, and fruit very cold when served.

Ask your grocer, or write direct, for "New Use" Cook Book.
THE RUMFORD CO.
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Simple Designs Made From the Motif L. Try Making Designs With the Letter Z.

You Can Learn to Design

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS important for people who wish to dress becomingly and make their homes more beautiful to have some knowledge of design and color harmony.

All may not have the time or inclination to make their own designs, but they can, and should, learn to differentiate between good design and meaningless scrawls. Tangible knowledge is obtained by transcribing a thought, or taking an object in the hands and producing something that can be seen or handled by others.

Recorded Thoughts

Designs are composed of a series of lines and spaces that embellish an object without destroying the purpose for which that object was made. These lines can be straight or curved, wide or narrow, long or short, separated or in groups. They must be repeated, balanced, have variety and—vastly important—fit the form which they enrich.

A motif must be selected and adhered to as faithfully as an essay to its theme, or a recipe for baking a cake.

Two Fundamental Points

The way to learn designing is to make a design; so please take a paper pad and with a pencil repeat the letter Z five times in a row. Draw a line above and another beneath this row of Z's and you will have made a neat design for the collar and cuff bands of a child's dress. If the dress has a floral pattern, match the deepest color with a sunfast floss to accent the handwork. If you have followed these instructions, you have learned two important rules of design: *Motif* and *Repetition*.

The borders made from the letter L motif submitted today for your use may suggest various arrangements for your Z borders. Try them.

BELLE B. VESEY

Today's *New* RECIPE
TUNA FISH SALAD
(6 Servings)
1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
1 cup tuna fish
½ cup celery, chopped
½ green pepper, finely chopped
2 tablespoonfuls chopped olives
¼ cup cooked salad dressing or mayonnaise
½ teaspoonful salt
¼ teaspoonful paprika
2 teaspoonfuls mild vinegar
Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Dissolve over hot water and add to cooked salad dressing or mayonnaise. Cool and add tuna fish, separated into flakes, celery, pepper, olives, salt, paprika and vinegar. Turn into individual molds that have been rinsed in cold water and chill. Remove from molds to nests of lettuce leaves and garnish with slices of green pepper.
A perfect main dish for an August dinner! There are many more, equally appetizing and equally easy to make with Knox Sparkling Gelatine—the plain gelatine that contain no sugar, flavoring or coloring. Knox combines with all foods. A package makes 4 different dishes, 6 servings each. For helpful recipe books write
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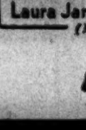
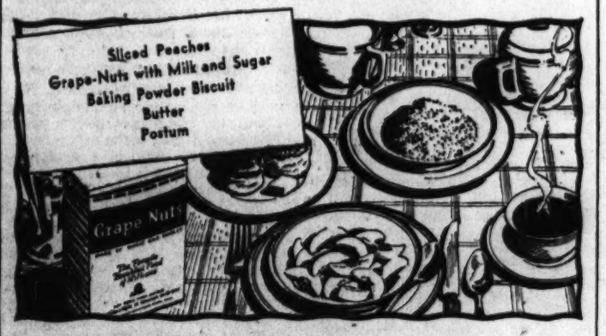

EGYPTIAN FACE BONICKA not only cleanses and promotes a soft, youthful skin texture, but it is ideal as a powder base. Its rare Egyptian oils are delightfully refreshing. "No creams necessary." Large bottle $1.00 postpaid. Free with each order regular size box of our face powder which sells for $1.00.
Laura Jane Fisher, Buffalo, N. Y.
(Maker of Manacea)

MORE SQUARE YARDS OF CLEANING
...that's why Old Dutch costs less to use!
The reason is this. Old Dutch is made with pure "seismotite," scientifically recognized as the safest, most efficient and most economical cleaning material. *Safest* because its particles are flaky and flat-shaped, like this. They cover much more surface, go further and remove *all* the dirt with a smooth, clean sweep. Old Dutch contains none of the scratchy, destructive grit found in ordinary cleansers.
As a result, Old Dutch does more square yards of cleaning per penny of cost than anything else. It cleans quicker, cleans more things, is kind to the hands, doesn't clog drains, is odorless and removes odors. There is no substitute for the quality and economy of Old Dutch Cleanser.

Doesn't Scratch

See here! A delicious *fully-nourishing* Budget Breakfast!


WOULD you ever imagine that a real money-saving "Budget - Breakfast" could be so delicious—and also *fully nourishing*?
Well, it's true! That is, it's true if you include Grape-Nuts. For, Grape-Nuts is *concentrated* nourishment. In fact, served with milk and sugar, one portion of Grape-Nuts actually gives you the rich food energy you need—and more *varied* nourishment than many a hearty meal.
And the ample portion of Grape-Nuts to serve is just two rounded tablespoonsful—a real breakfast bargain!
Begin serving Grape-Nuts for breakfast tomorrow morning. See how really delightful it is—and how easily the "Budget - Breakfasts" help you to save housekeeping money. Order Grape-Nuts from your grocer. A General Foods product.
Grape-Nuts
FOR BREAKFAST TOMORROW

"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
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The Home Forum

"Take Twelve Eggs"

ARMED with a wire egg-whisk, Delia was standing at the kitchen table, busily engaged in the process known to herself as "'hommerin' the dickens out of two eggs."

Other ingredients for the "plain and wholesome cake," whose secret was bequeathed to Delia's small and tattered cookery book by an unknown "Aunt Louisa," awaited their turn in various bowls and on divers plates. Weeks ago, the last slice of Christmas cake had disappeared, and the unenthusiastic cook felt that something more would be expected of her,—that the something should be plain. Delia stooped and gazed at the stained page on which the directions were veiled by the splashings of former egg whiskings: at the same time, she hummed the uncertain tune that always accompanies her beating of eggs.

Brown sugar bread soda, buttermilk, caraway seeds, and things like those, go to make up the cake of Aunt Louisa; and only two eggs. "To tell the truth of it," Delia has said many times, "you'd be more nor surprised to see the height of it when it comes out, an' it so hungry-lookin' when it goes into th' oven."

So busy was the whisk against the enameled sides of the bowl, and so conscientious were Delia's efforts to match the time of her one and only tune to the somewhat erratic movement of her wrist, that she did not see or hear Mick, the yardman, until he had seated himself heavily on one of the two kitchen chairs.

There he began, as his custom is, to study the old newspaper that shielded the table, and Delia's whisking grew more aggressive.

"Be the hokey fly, that's a good one," he said suddenly; but Delia took no notice. Aunt Louisa's recipe might be a simple one, and the requisite ingredients might be far from complicated; but, at any rate, those ingredients represented a cake "in the raw," as it were. Experience had taught Delia that any of the events chronicled in the newspaper, and hailed by Mick as "a good one," would be quite sufficient to make a cook forget whether the bread soda had been added to the dry mixture, or was waiting to join the final messy substance produced by the addition of liquid.

"Ay indeed, goin' to hang her up wid Lord Mayors an' Governor Generals an' I dunno who all," he said admiringly, "in some great gallery; an' me thinkin' all this time she was some sort of a charm the cook below at Lisduff had when I was a pup of a lad; that's good one, right enough."

Delia's jerky tune faltered, and she stayed her hand.

Always it happened like this. Sternly she would forbid herself to pay any attention to Mick's tantalizing opening remarks, but it was all no use. The visions called up by those remarks were too alluring or too astounding, and they compelled her to investigate a little further.

With her wire whisk poised, and dripping a frothy yellowy substance that once was two "guaranteed fresh eggs," Delia racked her brain for a likely explanation of his unexpected announcement. Who could the mysterious "she" be, and why should she be executed in the company of such high-up officials? Why should Mick have connected her, in his mind, with the temperamental cook at Lisduff who, apparently, had been such a wonder?

With a gallant effort she refrained from putting her questionings into words; but, feeling that her strength of mind might yet fail, she set to work again and whisked the eggy froth strenuously.

Mick waited until she had begun to "rub in the butter," as directed by the uncompromising Aunt Louisa, whose simple soul revolted even from the usual "creaming together of butter and sugar" with its resulting lightness.

"Ever an' always that one at Lisduff was proroguin' about someone be the name of Mrs. Beatem," he said thoughtfully, "an' she slashin' eggs be the dozen into a cake or a pudden. Sure she'd make nothin' at all of a settin' of eggs for one of them sponge cakes, you'd get a lightness in your head watchin' her peltin' the shells into the bucket, an' she'd put it all down to this Mrs. Beatem; an' me thinkin' she said 'Mrs. Beatem' the way another person would say Shanks mare when they'd be walkin,' on account of all the batin' she'd have to give them eggs. But now I see that the woman herself was . masther cook."

Mick stole a glance at Delia, and he saw that he had succeeded in rousing both her interest and her annoyance. With the help of long practice in disentangling his outrageous statements, Delia realized that he was speaking of the author of the huge brown cookery book on the lower shelf of the dresser cupboard —an author that she, too, had regarded as legendary.

Occasionally, when her work was done, Delia had taken out the unwieldy volume and had studied the highly colored prints of vividly garnished meat pies, and of incredibly rich Simnel cakes; as she might have gazed upon pictures of the satin knee breeches and the lace cravats of an age that is gone. She had even read one or two of the lavish recipes, "Take a dozen eggs"; "take a pound and a half of freshly made butter," and so on. They only seemed fantastic to Delia in this more restricted age of trap nests and of March hatched pullets with, literally, a price upon their heads—when those heads turned red.

"You an' your two eggs," Mick went on with a pleasant conviction that he was annoying his listener. "Didn't I often see the cook at Lisduff an' she dhreepin' with them, you might say, an' the cakes that lightsome you could blow them off of your hand."

Delia added the buttermilk that must go in last of all, and she eyed the raw mixture with complete disillusionment, then settled it in its tin and closed the oven door upon it. "The dear know we might all be hung up with the Quality if we were as opulent as that one," she said bitterly; "not that I'd put twelve eggs in anny cake, for I'd be full sure I'd be struck down afther the first six, even if they are a bit cheaper than they were a month ago." She gathered together her utensils and placed them in the sink. "'Twas pure owdashious the way they acted them times," she said again; and Mick nodded.

"Ay indeed," he said sympathetically, "compared wid the noddlin' kind of cookery ye do have nowadays, sure they're isn't as much as a pick on me now, an' I was very fleshy when I was in Lisduff."

He was halfway across the yard, before the infuriated Delia reached the doorway. "If you were chained to the Lord Mayor's dhrippin' pan, you'd never be fleshy," she called piercingly, "yourself an' your cook from Lisduff." She shut the door with a bang, and went back to the oven where, already, the messy concoction was taking the semblance of a plain wholesome cake.

D. M. LARGE.

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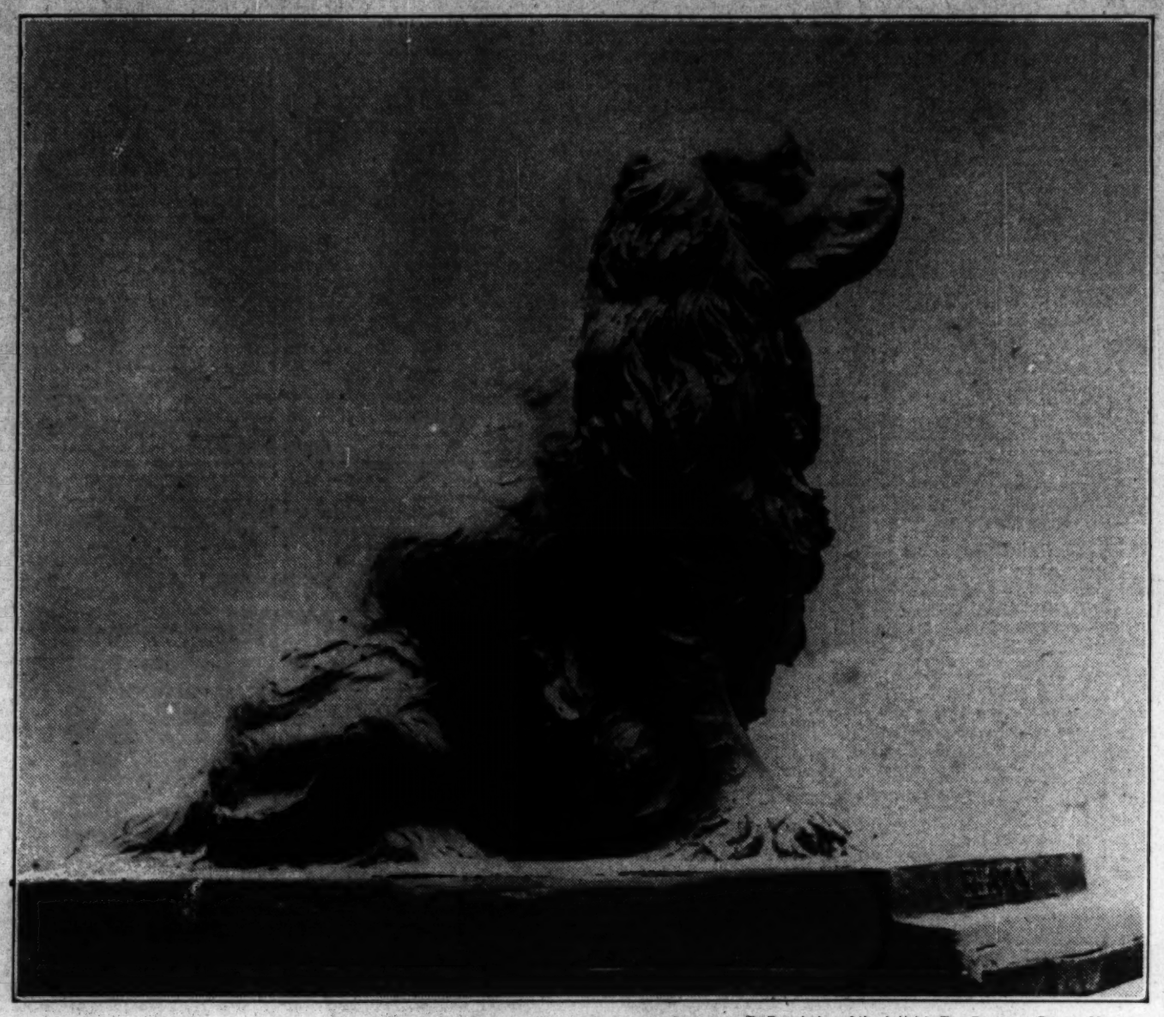

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"Phantom": A Bronze Statue by Bashka Paeff

The Land of Bicycles

In Denmark the bicycler always has the right of way. There are no exceptions and no excuses. Automobile drivers who dislike dodging bicycles ought certainly, to leave their cars behind when they visit the little land of the Danes. True, most two-wheeled riders there usually hold out a hand to right or left when about to swerve from a straightforward route—so habitually, in fact, that many Danes unconsciously do so even on foot! and not a bad idea at that. But a cyclist may cut in, from either side, at any time, on any street or road. . . .

An excellent highway runs up the east coast of the island of Zealand, from Copenhagen's to Hamlet's Elsinore and the popular sea beach beyond. But it is not open to automobiles on Sundays between the middle of May and the end of summer, except to car-owners who live along it. All summer, bicyclists swarm along that road on the Sabbath; but the mere automobilist must go far inland and take a narrow, winding, and withal poor road, which is usually so crowded with other motor-cars that he will probably decide to stay home next time instead of trying to go for a swim. And no doubt it serves him right for owning a car and playing the aristocrat. . . .

The constant motionless sailing through the air of solemn-faced people on bicycles — high-hatted ministers of the church, frock-tailed ministers of the Government, haughty ladies in limousine garb, stodgy old ladies from the country, waiters in full dress, irrespective of the hour of the day—is one of the principal sights of Denmark, its most distinguishing characteristic. Out in the country old peasant women whom you would never suspect of mounting anything more unseemly than a rocking-chair, sedately and noiselessly glide past past on bicycles.—HARRY A. FRANCK, in "A Scandinavian Summer." (New York: Century.)

England: A Panegyric

It may be that when Shakespeare drew his vivid pictures of the English country of his day—pictures which I suppose can never be surpassed in our language, in their wealth of detail and grand appreciation of the whole—there were many people who saw these beauties, even as he did. All I can say is that in my boyhood there were very few. I remember one old shepherd, one Wesleyan minister, one Church of England parson, one gallant old lifeboat-man who would sing songs about the beauties of England, interspersed with songs of quite a different character; but for the most part it seems to me—and I am sure my recollection is accurate—that the rest of the people, the rich no less than the poor, were blind to all these glories.

Today this is all changed. The appreciation of the miraculous beauty of the countryside has spread to all classes. . . .

I think the blacksmith is the most interesting man in our community. It so happens that our particular blacksmith, David Hookey, would be a most interesting man whatever his walk in life might be. I have never known a human being with so much quiet energy. In addition to his work as a blacksmith, he farms more than a hundred acres of arable land as well as pasture, on which he keeps a herd of cows. In these hard times for farmers he is compelled to do much of the work himself. He is the oldest member of our lifeboat crew. One would think it impossible for him to find time for anything else. But not so. He always has time to go fishing, and especially seine netting, whenever the sea is calm enough to enable us to indulge in that strenuous sport.

After ten hours at work on the farm and three hours in the forge, he gaily sets out at nine o'clock in the evening in his boat, with eighty fathoms of net piled up in the stern, to row round Brooke Point with me, to the long sandy beach two miles away. Arrived there, this indefatigable man will take charge of the proceedings, himself row the boat in the necessary wide sweep while the net pays out astern, then work harder than anyone in hauling it in. Of course we are wet through all the time, but when the sport is ended at one or two o'clock in the morning, David thinks nothing of the labour of rowing the boat and the heavy net the two miles back round the outlying rocks of Brooke Point.

But the main thing is, for us who live here, that he provides that wonderful thing, the forge, just the same as it was a hundred years ago, now as then the most essential thing in the village, and, incidentally, the place of all others where one can best meet and talk of an evening. Of course there is the inn—that is a good place too; but one can go there if there is time after the visit to the forge. . . .

It is good to be allowed to go to the forge. It provides life and warmth, from the friends one meets and from the smouldering fire which blazes up from time to time as the things we need are made out of pieces of iron, which our blacksmith chooses with unerring skill.—MAJOR-GENERAL THE RT. HONORABLE J. E. B. SEELY, in "For Ever England." (London: Hodder & Stoughton.)

MISS BASHKA PAEFF, who has had much experience in modeling dogs, declares that they are, for the most part, excellent sitters. In her studio on Boston's Beacon Hill, there are various statues of thoroughbred dogs, including a particularly fine police dog with a child, the John E. Warren memorial fountain at Westbrook, Maine.

Miss Paeff's latest commission was a bronze statue of Phantom, for many years the devoted companion of the retiring President of Harvard University, A. Lawrence Lowell, which statue was presented to him by the class of 1933.

Miss Paeff delights in observing the intelligence of dogs. She explains that they seem to understand what the sculptor is doing. Some of them resume their poses, after having rested for a while, without any trouble.

During a recent visit to Miss Paeff's studio, the sculptor explained the steps necessary in transferring a statue from the initial work in clay to the final bronze.

After the clay has been modeled to the sculptor's satisfaction, a plaster of Paris mold is made. Into this, more plaster of Paris is poured, thus forming a replica of the original work in clay. After this, the plaster replica is taken to the foundry for casting.

A special type of sand is then pressed onto the plaster cast in small sections, known as "piece mold." The sand hardens and takes the imprint of the surface onto which it is being pressed. As the work proceeds and the sand forms a coating over the entire figure, head or bust, it resembles nothing more than a jig-saw puzzle, Miss Paeff said. When the pressing process has been completed the jig-saw pieces are removed and then refitted together, forming a hollow mold into which the bronze can be poured. As all bronze work is hollow, a core is placed inside the mold.

The metal is poured between the outer wall and the core. But this does not necessarily mean that the task is completed. What are technically known as "chasers" go carefully over the whole surface after the bronze has cooled, taking out any slight lines which a small separation in the outer mold may have caused.

"Sometimes, as in the case of a large equestrian figure," Miss Paeff said, "the foundry has difficulty with the pouring. Large air holes occasionally mar part of the statue; unknown to the sculptor, these are filled in, saving the foundrymen the task of re-pouring the whole statue. Casting is priced by the square foot in bas-reliefs and some other work; but, in the case of statues, the charge is based on the difficulty of the piece."

It is interesting to note that sculptors seldom supervise the work of "chasers." The making of a bronze statue, bust or bas-relief is really a mechanical process from the plaster model on to the finished work of art. Sometimes, for purposes of moving, the original plaster model will be divided into sections and, in the case of a group, each figure may be cast singly. But, no matter how large the group is, it may be cast in one piece.

Night Train

A dragon eats the night—
Shoots fire—
Uncoils in darkness,
Coils again.
Whistles,
Shoots from its eyes
A cloud of rain,
Is gone—
Leaving alone the windy plain.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

Guddommelig Logik

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

MANGE Mennesker bliver tiltrukket af Christian Science [Kristen Videnskab] paa Grund af dens uigendrivelige Logik. Den bringer dem det, de har søgt efter og ikke fundet i andre Systemer, nemlig en Religion, som ikke alene konsekvent helbreder de syge, men som ogsaa fuldstændigt og nøjagtigt bekræfter alle de Slutninger, som drages fra dens Forudsætning. Den giver en klar aandelig Fortolkning af Bibelen ved at vise de dybe Sandheder, som ikke kan omstødes. Den aabenbarer den aandelige Tilværelses hidtil formørkede Kendsgerninger, som den ydmyge Nazaræer belærte Menneskene om for over nitten Aarhundreder siden, for at de kunde blive frelste fra Sygdom, Synd og Død.

Sandheden om Enheden mellem Gud og Mennesket, som den største af alle Kristne, Kristus Jesus, forklarede, og som i den nuværende Tid bliver opfattet endogsaa af Begyndere i Christian Science, er blevet demonstreret viden om. Intet Problem, fremstillet af de materielle Sanser, hvad enten det viste sig forklædt som Sygdom, Mangel paa Udkomme, Svaghed, Fristelse eller endog som Død, var uløseligt for Jesus. Saadan udruster Chrjstian Science Tanken med den samme aandelige Magt, og i Forhold til deres Forstaaelse af og Troskab mod Sandheden, faar de, der studerer denne Videnskab, Evne til at helbrede de syge og at overvinde de materielle Sansers Vildfarelser.

Fordi Christian Science er baseret paa Sandheden, er dens Logik nødvendigvis ubestridelig. Fordi den studerende anerkender Gud som Sandheden, tilskyndes han til at gaa ad den Sti, der fører til Demonstrationen af Sandheden og til Sejren over de materielle Sanser. Den tilskyndende Magt er Kærligheden, og selv om den menneskelige Bevidsthed, der søger Lyset, synes at blive vildledt af de kødelige Sansers modstridende Vidnesbyrd, elsker den ganske naturligt ethvert Bevis paa og enhver Antydning af det, der er uigendrivelig sandt.

Da en Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskabsmand] i sin egen Tænkning har stadfæstet Kendsgerningen om Guds Almagt, Gud som er Liv, Sandhed, Princip, tager han ganske logisk det Standpunkt, at ondt, Sygdom, Materialitet, det modsatte af Sandheden, ikke er virkelige. Her er det, at Christian Science fuldt ud afviger fra andre Religioners Lære; for Christian Science er positiv og indrømmer, at kun Gud har Magt; og paa dette Grundlag befrier den dem, der lider under, at de nærer den Forestilling, at nogen anden Magt end Gud er virkelig.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, siger: "Materie er en Erklæring om Vildfarelse. Denne Vildfarelse i Forudsætningen fører til Vildfarelse i Slutningen i enhver Fremstilling, hvori den indtræder" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 277). Naar man tror, at Gud er almægtig og dog indrømmer, at Sygdom, som er fuldstændig ulig Gud, det gode, er virkelig, prøver man paa at se i to Retninger paa samme Tid; og endogsaa ifølge den materielle Opfattelse er dette en Umulighed. Denne mentale Tilstand er som et Pendul, der svinger mellem to Yderpunkter. Resultatet af denne Ubestandighed bliver det forvirrede Begreb om et Univers, hvori der forekommer saadanne Modsætninger som Sundhed og Sygdom, Glæde og Sorg, Mangel og Overflod, Selviskhed og Højsind.

Dette er visselig ikke den Skabelse, som ifølge Fortællingen i det første Kapitel i Første Mosebog, Gud skabte og erklærede "saare god". Hvorledes kan dette falske Begreb om Tilværelsen blive rettet? I Christian Science finder vi Svaret: Ved at begynde med Sandheden om Gud. I Lærebogen i Christian Science (S. 275) siger Mrs. Eddy: "Udgangspunktet i guddommelig Videnskab er, at Gud, Aand, er Alt-i-alt, og at der ikke er nogen anden Magt eller noget andet Sind". Paa samme Side tilføjer hun: "Du maa begynde med at anse Gud som det guddommelige Princip for alt det, der virkelig er".

Nødvendigheden af at begynde rigtigt bliver ihærdigt fremhævet i Christian Science. De Problemer, der nødvendigvis maa opstaa fra den modstridende Forestilling om Modsætningerne Sind og Materie, godt og ondt, maa løses ved den eftertrykkelige Benægtelse af Materiens Krav paa Magt og den positive Bekræftelse af Guds Althed og Menneskets Ret til Herredømme, som Gud har givet det, hvilket den Hellige Skrift bestemt fastslaar. At tage sit Standpunkt med Sindet forener en ganske naturligt med den eneste virkelige Magt; og naar man har taget dette Skridt, bliver den, der studerer Bibelen, i Stand til med Salmisten at synge: "Herren er mit Lys og min Frelse, for hvem skal jeg frygte?"

Uden at gøre Modstand maa man lade Logiken i Christian Science naturligt og helbredende gennemtrænge den menneskelige Bevidsthed. Dernet tager umiddelbart mod Sandheden. Denne Umiddelbarhed vil faa nyt Liv efterhaanden som vi lærer at erkende vort Sønneforhold til alt det godes Fader. Umiddelbarhed er en Egenskab i det Hjerte, der elsker, og naar en Gang Ønsket om at elske Gud højest af alt blomstrer i vor Bevidsthed tillige med det Forsæt at opretholde vort Fremskridt imod Aand, begynder Modløshedens, Misfornøjelsens, Utaalmodighedens og Pirrelighedens Drømme-Lænker at miste deres tilsyneladende Magt over os, og Friheden, som er Menneskets naturlige og varige Tilstand, kommer mere og mere til Syne.

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At Holmenkollen

Under our balcony twinkles
The capital city of Norway,
Christiania, toy-like
There in the shimmering spaces
Of her encompassing mountains,
Peeping one over the radiant
Shoulder or crest of another,
Called from their silver recesses
But to glisten and vanish
Back to the borders of Dreamland;
Christiania, only
An incident there in our vista
Of deepening, melting horizons,
Of soft green levels divided
By ranks of spruces and hemlocks.
And pines like tapering spires,
The austere grace of the Norland;
Of isle-flecked waters that chanted
Under the keels of the Vikings,
Where now like butterflies cluster
Tiny white sails and wee playboats
Feathered with smoke; ocean liners
Some of them are, but all dwindled
To elfin similitude under
The mighty enchantment that chastens
Christiania into an item
Of the beauty our balcony watches. . .

—KATHARINE LEE BATES, in "Yellow Clover." (New York: Dutton.)

Divine Logic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY persons are attracted to Christian Science by its irrefutable logic. It brings to them what they have searched for and failed to find in other systems, namely, a religion which not only consistently heals the sick, but which also bears out completely and accurately all the conclusions drawn from its premise. It provides a clear spiritual interpretation of the Bible, showing the profound truths which cannot be reversed. It reveals the hitherto obscured facts of spiritual being which, over nineteen centuries ago, the humble Nazarene taught mankind for their salvation from sickness, sin, and death.

The truth of the unity of God and man, as expounded by the greatest of all Christians, Christ Jesus, and grasped by even beginners in Christian Science in the present era, is being widely demonstrated. No problem presented by material sense, whether it appeared in the guise of sickness, lack of supply, weakness, temptation, or even death, was insoluble to Jesus. Likewise, Christian Science equips thought with the same spiritual power, and in proportion to their understanding of and fidelity to the truth, students of this Science are being enabled to heal the sick and overcome the errors of material sense.

Because it is based on Truth, the logic of Christian Science is necessarily incontestable. Recognizing God as Truth, the student is impelled to tread the pathway which leads to demonstration of the truth and the conquest of material sense. The impelling power is Love, and although seeming to be misled by the contradictory testimony of the carnal senses, human consciousness seeking the light inherently loves every evidence and indication of that which is irrefutably true.

Having established in his own thinking the fact of the omnipotence of God, who is Life, Truth, Principle, the Christian Scientist logically takes the stand that evil, sickness, materiality, the opposite of Truth, are not real. Here is where Christian Science differs radically from other religious teachings; for Christian Science is positive, admitting only the power of God; and on this basis it releases those who suffer from entertaining the belief in the reality of some power other than God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declares: "Matter is an error of statement. This error in the premise leads to errors in the conclusion in every statement into which it enters" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 277). When one believes that God is omnipotent and yet concedes reality to sickness, which is totally unlike God, good, he is trying to face in two directions at the same time; and even according to material sense this is an impossibility. This mental state is like a pendulum swinging between two extremes. The result of this instability is the confused concept of a universe in which there appear such opposites as health and sickness, joy and sorrow, lack and plenty, selfishness and generosity.

Certainly this is not the creation which, according to the account in the first chapter of Genesis, God made and declared "very good." How can this false concept of existence be corrected? In Christian Science we find the answer: By starting with the truth about God. In the Christian Science textbook (p. 275) Mrs. Eddy states, "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind." On the same page she adds, "You must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is."

The necessity for starting aright is persistently emphasized in Christian Science. Problems necessarily arising from the conflicting belief in the opposites, Mind and matter, good and evil, must be solved through the emphatic denial of matter's claims to power and the positive affirmation of God's allness and man's God-given right to dominion which the Scriptures definitely establish. Taking the side of Mind naturally allies one to the only real power; and having taken this step, the student of the Bible is enabled to sing with the Psalmist, "The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?"

The logic of Christian Science should be allowed, without resistance, to permeate human consciousness naturally, healingly. The child accepts the truth with spontaneity. This spontaneity will be revived as we learn to recognize our sonship with the Father of all good. Spontaneity is a quality of the loving heart, and once the desire to love God supremely blossoms in our consciousness, coupled with the determination to maintain our progress Spiritward, the dream-shackles of discouragement, discontent, impatience, and irritability begin to lose their seeming power over us. And freedom as the natural and permanent condition of man becomes more and more apparent.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Fragment

Evening looked round for beauty
Which she knew could not be very far away,
And to insure it, heaped piled up clouds of bluish gray
Above a garden,
As one would set the rich folds
Of a blue-gray velvet curtain
Behind a bowl of crimson dahlias
And dark blue delphiniums

And she borrowed a ruffled silver pool
Near by
On which to float crimson rose petals
Which the wind had shaken down.

MABEL A. BEEKEN.

Dignity of Thought and Carriage

Every biographer who has told the tale has ascribed the stately bearing of Mrs. Siddons in later life in part to the fact that as quite a tiny child she was set in front of the Procession of Players when the time came to enter a town or village on their circuit. A drum was placed on the child's head and she was instructed to march, holding herself very straight, and as tall as might be, while another member of the troupe beat a tattoo on it to announce the arrival of the Kemble players. This, they say, like the carrying of those waterpots which is said to give Egyptian women their majesty of gait, taught the four-year-old child a carriage so firm and commanding that, when she came to play the part of queen and empress, no mock crown was too heavy, no tinsel jewels were too splendid, to diminish the glory of her bearing . . .

Mrs. Siddons had, from childhood, preferred Milton to any other poet: it was from his works that she gave her celebrated readings, quite as often as from the plays of Shakespeare. There is a story of a certain party at which, in one of her solemn replies to a question put to her by a stranger, she declared that not only was Milton her favourite poet but that she was never without a copy of his works. Her interlocutor, not knowing his opponent, challenged this statement, whereupon Mrs. Siddons, diving into the commodious reticule she carried, produced a volume of *Paradise Lost*.

It has been suggested that the dignity and refinement of mind so often observed in peasants of the Scottish Highlands and in the shepherds and slate-quarriers of North Wales is due in a great measure to their familiarity with the text of the Authorized Version. And indeed, the constant and almost exclusive study of the complete literature of any race, especially of such a race as the Hebrew and in such a language as early seventeenth century English, is capable of providing, if not a liberal, at any rate an education at once liberating and disciplined. Mrs. Siddons, whose business was Shakespeare and whose pleasure was Milton, could not fail to grow in richness of mind, feeding as she did on such literary pastures, and, when she came to write herself, in the power of felicitous and graphic expression —NAOMI ROYDE-SMITH, in "The Private Life of Mrs. Siddons." (London: Gollancz.)

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Miller Takes Men's National Archery Title

Hoogerhyde, Defending Champion, Finishes Second to 17-Year-Old Boy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11—The men's championship events of the National Archery Association concluded yesterday with the title going to 17-year-old Ralph R. Miller Jr., of Seattle, Wash., by a narrow margin. From the beginning of the shooting on Tuesday morning, it was conceded that the real contest lay between the defending champion, Russell Hoogerhyde of Bristol, Conn., and Miller. The race was so close that it was not until the last end was shot that the winner could be determined.

In the first day's shooting Miller had a lead of 76 points over Hoogerhyde. During the shooting Wednesda Hoogerhyde cut this lead to 68 points and during the shooting yesterday he gradually wore down Miller's advantage till, when the last arrow had been shot, Miller was only six points in the lead.

The championship is decided by the combined scores in the double York and double American rounds and the closeness of the contest is indicated by the fact that in shooting these double rounds the total scores rolled up by the contestants were—Miller 2492, Hoogerhyde 2486. In the double American round, which was shot yesterday, Hoogerhyde had the best score, but Miller's score in the double York was sufficiently better than Hoogerhyde's to give him the championship. The tournament closes today with the team shoot and the clout shoot. The summary:

Double American Round

Russell Hoogerhyde, Bristol, Conn.	180	1262
Clinton W. Douglas, Los Angeles	177	1235
Ralph R. Miller Jr., Seattle	178	1200
Marvern E. Spansel, Pacific Grove	177	1185
Frank Horack, North Tonawanda	178	1160
W. C. McMillan, Los Angeles	179	1159
Lester D. Alexander, Seattle	178	1146
G. D. Mudd, St. Louis	177	1143
Chester Seay, West Hollywood	177	1143
Frank X. Goulet, Los Angeles	177	1137

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Junior and Boys' Tennis Play Down to the Semifinal Rounds

Upsets Marred the Seedings in Both Singles and Doubles on Culver M. A. Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 11—The quarterfinals of the United States junior and boys' tennis championships were completed here yesterday afternoon in both doubles and singles play, despite a heavy shower Wednesday night which kept the players off the courts Thursday morning.

Upsets marred the seedings in both the singles and the doubles, though the California contingent headed by C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, swept through into the semifinals with only one loss.

The first upset of the day occurred when George Ball, No. 7, from El Paso, Texas, defeated William S. Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif., seeded No. 4 in the junior singles, 7—5, 6—2.

Ball is a consistent player and fights for every point with a machinelike doggedness. His play with Seward was marked by long volleys in which each boy waited a strategic opportunity to force the other short at the net. Seward attempted brilliant drives down the sidelines and mixed his strokes in master fashion, but the Texan grimly returned his placements until the Californian, by too daring play, netted the ball or gave Ball a chance to kill.

Other favorites in the junior singles came through to the semifinals. Mako, seeded No. 1, defeated W. Bennett Dey, Los Angeles, without giving Dey a game.

John D. Budge, Oakland, Calif., had trouble in defeating Ramsel D. Potts, Memphis, Tenn., Potts stretching him to three sets, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3. The Californian won the match on his experience and judgment. Potts, who last year was the sensation of the Southern Association failed to show judgment in his use of strokes, and his inexperience in tourney play as compared to Budge caused him to make errors, which gave the Californian the edge and the victory. Budge won the western junior singles title at Delafield, Wis., earlier this month.

Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, seeded No. 3, defeated Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., in a long, drawn-out match filled with brilliant volleys, 6—1, 6—1.

In the boys' singles, Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga., seeded No. 6, defeated Arthur A. Jorgensen, Chicago, seeded No. 3, for the second upset of the day's play in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3. Bobbitt outgeneraled the Chicagoan, showing a consistency in his ground strokes and services which Jorgensen could not match.

Robert Harmon, Oakland, Calif., seeded No. 1, defeated Emil R. Colemenares, Houston, Texas, 6—3, 6—0, while Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, seeded No. 2, defeated Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City, Okla., 6—2, 6—3.

The last semifinalist, Charles V. Shostrom, Chicago, seeded No. 5, eliminated Warren E. Christner, Topeka, Kan., 6—2, 6—3. Christner was the only unseeded player left in the boys division.

In the junior doubles, Mako and Ben Dey, Los Angeles, paired together to reach the semifinals by defeating George E. Dullnig and Paschall Walthall, San Antonio, Texas, in straight sets, 6—0, 6—1. Robert Nilhousen, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and Sumner Rodman, Dorchester, Mass., who prior to the beginning of the doubles play had never before known one another, upset the seedings, defeating Vernon M. John, Denver, Colo., and Fred W. Renker, Topeka, Kan., seeded No. 4, 6—3, 6—3. Both Nilhousen and Rodman wished to enter the doubles. They were introduced by officials in the tourney at Culver Military Academy and agreed to play together.

Budge and Seward went into the semifinals defeating Ernest M. Sutter, New Orleans, La., and Ramsey D. Potts, Memphis, Tenn., in three sets, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1. Though the match went to three sets the Californians had control of the play throughout.

The Ball brothers, George and Russell, of El Paso, Texas, completed the favorites in the doubles seedings who became semifinalists by defeating the St. Louis pair, Robert S. Weinstock and Mark F. Martin, 6—2, 6—2.

In the boys' doubles two easterners Lyman W. Crossman Jr., White Plains, N. Y., and Peter Lauch 3d, Upper Montclair, N. J., defeated Robert E. Borcherdt, Manitowoc, Wis., and Roy A. Velinder, San Antonio, Texas, 6—2, 6—4. While Warren E. Christner and Robert D. Renker, Topeka, Kan., disturbed the seedings again by defeating Bobbitt, Atlanta, and Colmenares, Houston, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

United States Junior Tennis Championships

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated W. Bennett Dey, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—0, 6—0.

George Ball, El Paso, Texas, defeated William S. Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif., 7—5, 6—2.

John D. Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Ramsey D. Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, defeated Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., 6—1, 6—1.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

C. Gene Mako and W. Bennett Dey, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated George E. Dullnig and Paschall Walthall, San Antonio, Texas, 6—0, 6—1.

George Ball and Russell Ball, El Paso, Texas, defeated Mark F. Martin and Robert S. Weinstock, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—2.

John D. Budge, Oakland, Calif., and William S. Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Ernest M. Sutter, New Orleans, La., and Ramsey D. Potts Jr., Memphis, Tenn., 6—1, 2—6, 6—1.

Robert Nilhousen, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and Sumner Rodman, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Vernon K. John, Denver, Colo., and Fred W. Renker, Topeka, Kan., 6—3, 6—3.

United States Boys' Tennis Championships

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Robert Harmon, Oakland, Calif., defeated Emil R. Colmenares, Houston, Texas, 6—3, 6—0.

Charles V. Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Warren E. Christner, Topeka, Kan., 6—2, 6—3.

Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City, Okla., 6—2, 6—3.

Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Arthur A. Jorgensen, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles—Second Round

Warren E. Christner and Robert D. Renker, Topeka, Kan., defeated Quentin Birchard, Los Angeles, and Henry M. Daniels Jr., New York, by default.

Quarterfinal Round

Robert Harmon, Oakland, Calif., and Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, defeated William L. Condy, Wilmette, Ill., and Arthur C. Neilson, Winnetka, Ill., 6—2, 5—7, 7—5.

Lyman W. Corraman, White Plains, N. Y., and Peter Lauch 3d, Upper Montclair, N. J., defeated Robert E. Borcherdt, Manitowoc, Wis., and Roy A. Velinder, San Antonio, Texas, 6—3, 6—4.

Arthur A. Jorgensen and Charles W. Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Donald McNeill and Edward Lindsay, Oklahoma City, Okla., 6—3, 6—4.

Warren E. Christner and Robert D. Renker, Topeka, Kan., defeated Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga., and Emil R. Colmenares, Houston, Texas, 6—4, 6—3.

Krause Takes Lead In Roque Standing As Barnhart Loses

American Roque League Championship

First Division

Player	Won	Lost	P. C.
F. B. Krause	6	0	1.000
O. E. Barnhart	4	1	.800
W. W. Wilson	5	2	.714
J. W. Keane	2	1	.667
G. E. Swanson	1	1	.500
W. H. Hoagland	3	3	.500
G. R. Dazey	4	6	.400
O. D. Barnhart	3	4	.333
C. R. Zimmerman	1	3	.250
G. T. Franklin	3	6	.250
W. E. Gilbert	0	3	.000

Second Division

J. R. West	4	0	1.000
A. W. Collins	4	0	1.000
T. E. O'Connor	4	2	.667
D. C. Hills	5	3	.625
A. J. Denny	2	3	.400
W. C. Mighell	2	3	.400
Richard Hayes	1	2	.333
S. C. Stowe	1	4	.200
Edward Norris	0	6	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—F. B. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., stepped out ahead of the first division field yesterday in the annual championship tournament of the American Roque League at Garfield Park. Krause won two games, increasing his showing to six straight while his closest rival, O. E. Barnhart of Elgin, Ill., encountered his first defeat in five starts. Krause thereby became the only undefeated contender. The Long Beach aspirant scored one-sided victories over O. D. Barnhart of Elgin and C. R. Zimmerman of Warsaw, Ind. He allowed them 15 and 5 wickets, respectively.

W. W. Wilson of Washington Park, Chicago, enjoyed the distinction of being the first to beat O. E. Barnhart. They had a strenuous struggle, and Wilson finally won, 32 to 19.

G. R. Dazey of Indianapolis, Ind., finished his schedule of 10 games with 4 won and 6 lost, showing a total of 188 points scored in the first division.

B. E. Eichner of Garfield Park, won the first of a three-game series for the Gates-Underhill medal. He defeated A. J. Denny of Aurora 32 to 21.

In the second division A. W. Collins of Washington Park caught up with J. R. West of Lincoln Park in the standing. Both show four straight victories. Collins defeated D. C. Hills of Indianapolis 32 to 12. Hills won a feature game, coming from behind to defeat Richard Hayes of Garfield Park, after the latter was a rover. All Hayes had to do was stake out, but Hills stopped him and beat him to the goal. The summary:

American Roque League Championship

First Division

F. B. Krause, Long Beach, Calif., defeated O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., 32 to 15.

F. B. Krause defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., 32 to 5.

W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., defeated C. R. Zimmerman, 32 to 15.

G. R. Dazey, Indianapolis, Ind., defeated C. R. Zimmerman, 32 to 4.

G. R. Dazey defeated G. E. Swanson, Garfield Park, 32 to 14.

W. W. Wilson, Washington Park, defeated O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., 32 to 19.

J. W. Keane, Washington Park, defeated W. W. Wilson, 32 to 18.

Second Division

T. E. O'Connor, Lincoln Park, defeated S. C. Stowe, Hartford, Mich., 32 to 20.

D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, Ind., defeated Richard Hayes, Garfield Park, 32 to 30.

A. W. Collins, Washington Park, defeated F. C. Hills, 32 to 12.

Parmelee Shuts Out Phillies on Two Hits

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	62	42	.596
Pittsburgh	59	44	.573
Chicago	59	47	.557
Boston	56	51	.523
St. Louis	55	52	.514
Philadelphia	44	60	.423
Brooklyn	42	60	.412
Cincinnati	44	63	.411

Results Aug. 10

New York 4, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Roy Parmelee, rangy young right-hander of Bill Terry's pitching staff, led the New York Giants to a 4-to-0 victory over Philadelphia yesterday at the Polo Grounds, yielding only two hits over the nine-inning route. He pitched to just 32 batters, two reaching first by bases on balls. The Giants gave him good support, both in the field and at bat. They scored all of their runs while Hansen was pitching. It was Parmelee's tenth triumph of the season.

Successive singles by Terry, Peel and Ott accounted for a run in the first inning, then George Davis hit a homer in the fifth after Ryan had singled. Schulmerich made the first Phillie hit in the eighth, a single. Chuck Klein's double to left in the ninth with two out was the only other hit. The Giants are 3½ games ahead of Pittsburgh in the National League baseball race. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	x	4	9	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Batteries—Parmelee and Mancuso; Hansen, Collins and Davis. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Reardon, Powell and Moran. Time—1h. 48m.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	69	52	.570
Baltimore	69	51	.531
Rochester	70	62	.530
Toronto	66	65	.504
Montreal	61	68	.473
Albany	60	68	.469
Buffalo	62	69	.469
Jersey City	53	78	.414

Results Aug. 10

Jersey City 8, Toronto 6.
Montreal 11, Baltimore 4.
Newark 2, Rochester 0.
Rochester 10, Newark 3.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	72	51	.585
Portland	71	52	.577
Los Angeles	70	53	.569
Hollywood	74	54	.578
Oakland	69	71	.494
Missions	63	79	.397
San Francisco	51	75	.395
Seattle	47	79	.373

Results Aug. 10

Los Angeles 4, Seattle 1.
Sacramento 9, Hollywood 7.
Oakland 13, Missions 1.
Portland 8, San Francisco 4.

Farrell Defeats P.G.A. Champion By 1 Up at 18th

Overcomes Partial Stymie on the Home Green When Dutra Misses 15-Footer

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11 (AP)—Recovering the prize approach shots that made history in his United States open playoff against Bobby Jones in 1928, J. J. (Johnny) Farrell of Mamaroneck, N. Y., knocked Olin A. Dutra off his professional golf championship throne yesterday.

Farrell repulsed a stubborn comeback by the big champion from Los Angeles, calmly negotiated a partial stymie on the final green, and marched into the quarterfinals of the title fight with a 1-up victory.

Joining the former national open titleholder in the quarterfinals as contender after contender shattered par over the short Blue Mound Country Club layout were Jimmy Hines, co-medalist from the Timber Point Golf Club, Great River, L. I., N. Y.; Tom Creavy of Albany (N. Y.) Country Club, the 1931 champion; Willie Goggin, star of the dark horse contingent, from Salada Beach, Calif.; Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del., American Ryder Cup stars; the veteran John Golden, Noroton, Conn., and Gene Sarasen, who turned back a serious challenge by "Light Horse" Harry Cooper to win easily, 4 and 3. The summary:

Professional Golfers Association Championship—Second Round

Jimmy Hines, New York, defeated Henry Picard, Charleston, S. C., 5 and 3.

Willie Goggin, Salada Beach, Calif., defeated Al Espinosa, Akron, Ohio, 2 and 1.

Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y., defeated Frank Walsh, Chicago, 2 and 1.

Gene Sarasen, Miami, Fla., defeated Harry Cooper, Chicago, 4 and 3.

Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del., defeated Clarence Clark, Bloomfield, N. J., 3 and 1.

John Golden, Noroton, Conn., defeated Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, Va., 3 and 1.

Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., defeated John Revolta, Menominee, Mich., 3 and 1.

Johnny Farrell, New York, defeated Olin Dutra, Los Angeles, 1 up.

Four Players Left In Women's Western

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAK PARK, Ill., Aug. 11—Mrs. Gregg Lifur of the Riviera C. C., Los Angeles, faced Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa, in a semifinal of the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at Oak Park Country Club today. In the other match Elizabeth Abbott of Los Angeles met Virginia Van Wie of Beverly C. C., national champion, Mrs. Lifur, who put out the title-defender, Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, in the second round, yesterday eliminated Jane Weiller of the Northmoor C. C., Chicago, former Western open champion. The score was 1 up in 18 holes. Miss Robinson, Iowa champion, defeated Helen Lawson of Los Angeles, 4 and 3.

Miss Van Wie, who has attracted little attention so far, won a 3-and-2-victory over Jean Armstrong of Indian Hill Club, Chicago district. Miss Abbott put out the last surviving former champion, Mrs. Melvin Jones of Lincolnshire C. C., 1 up.

Women's Western Golf Association Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, defeated Jane Weiller, Northmoor C. C., 1 up.

Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, defeated Helen Lawson, Los Angeles, 4 and 3.

Elizabeth Abbott, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire, 1 up.

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C., defeated Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill Club, 3 and 2.

Washington Gains On Idle Yanks in Race

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	67	38	.638
New York	63	41	.606
Philadelphia	52	51	.505
Detroit	52	55	.486
Cleveland	52	57	.477
Chicago	49	56	.467
Boston	46	57	.447
St. Louis	42	68	.382

Results Aug. 10

Washington 5, Boston 3.
Chicago 6, Detroit 3.
New York at Philadelphia, postponed.

Coming from behind with a three-run rally in the eighth inning, the Washington Senators defeated the Boston Red Sox yesterday at Fenway Park and increased their lead over the idle New York Yankees in the American League baseball race to 3½ games. For seven innings Dusty Rhodes and his mates held the leader fairly well in check. In the eighth, however, timely hitting and some rather poor judgment on the part of one or two of the Red Sox, helped the Senators to three big runs. Alvin Crowder pitched most of the game and it was his seventeenth victory of the campaign. Joe Kuhel made four hits for Washington.

Sam Jones kept eight hits well scattered yesterday and the Chicago White Sox won a 6-to-3 victory over Detroit. The Sox hit safely in every inning, collecting 13 hits in all off Carl Fischer and Elden Auker. Evar Swanson led the attack with a triple and two singles, accounting for three runs. Dykes also made three hits. Jones yielded eight hits during the first six innings, but was air-tight after that. Charlie Gehringer was the only Detroit player to make more than one hit and he had two. The score by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	5	11	1
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1

Batteries—Crowder, Russell and Sewell; Rhodes, Welland, Welch and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—Summers, McGowan and Ormsby. Time—2h. 1m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	x	—	6	13	2
Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	3	8	2

Batteries—Jones and Berry, Fischer, Auker and Mayworth. Passed. Losing pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—Dinneen, Kolls and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 14m.

Wins Trapshoot By Toss-Up

TORNLYN, Del., Aug. 11 (AP)—Karl Maust of Detroit, after deadlocking Frank M. Troeh, Oregon amateur champion, with 174 broken targets out of 175 for honors in the Brandywine feature of the third day of the T. Clarence Marshall trap-shooting classic, yesterday won the toss-up for the coveted trophy.

Tourists' Match Drawn

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 11 (Canadian Press)—The West Indies-Warwickshire two-day cricket match was drawn last night after the West Indies had scored 474 in reply to Warwick's total of 367 runs for seven wickets declared. Warwickshire had tallied 48 for one wicket in the second innings when the game ended.

Men's Doubles Play Features Tourney At Westchester C. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11—The finest play of men's doubles seen in years outside of the national championships featured the Eastern turf court tennis yesterday at the Westchester Country Club, as eight teams including practically all of the international stars battled through the quarterfinal round.

Headed by the present title holders, E. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, the star teams appearing included several new combinations of great promise, though in each case the arrangement of partners was new. Of these the finest performance was staged by Lester R. Stoefen and Jack P. Tidball, while the other survivors were George M. Lott Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin, and Francis X. Shields and Frank A. Parker, and the losers included such teams as Clifford S. Sutter and Sidney B. Wood Jr., R. Berkeley Bell and J. Gilbert Hall, Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid, and John W. Van Ryn and Henry Prusoff. Others eliminated in an earlier round included Karl F. Kamrath and Wilmer M. Hines, Henry M. Culley and Joseph L. Coughlin, and Hal Surface and Sam Lee.

But more interesting than the players were the performances. Every one of the teams fought to the limit, and in several cases the losers were within a very few points of victory. Sutter and Wood were at match point in the second set against Stoefen and Tidball, and Prusoff and Van Ryn led at 4—1 in the deciding set against Shields and Parker, only to lose the next five games and the match.

The only singles matches played, both in the quarterfinals of the men's division, went as expected, with Gregory S. Mangin carried to three sets, before he could eliminate Tidball, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, while Wood had a somewhat easier task to put out Van Ryn, 6—3, 6—3. The other two quarterfinals, between Sutter and Kamrath, and Stoefen and Lott, will be played this afternoon, as well as the semifinals in the women's singles, between Josephine N. Cruickshank and Dorothy E. Round, and Mae Ceurvorst and Mary F. Heeley. The women's doubles were also brought up to the semifinals.

The big match, between Sutter and Wood and Stoefen and Tidball, started off as if it would be an easy victory for the first pair. They took the first set, 6—2, and had the upper hand all the way through the second set until the score stood at 5—4 in their favor, with the aid of service. But Tidball and Stoefen persevered, and also relying on their service, held the leaders from victory, though Sutter and Wood were at match point in the tenth game, and finally captured the set by breaking through Sutter to win at 17—15, then took the final set and match at 7—5.

Likewise only a brilliant rally by the national clay court champion, Parker, headed off Prusoff and Van Ryn from victory, when his team was trailing at 4—1, with Shields showing traces of weakening. Parker broke loose with a series of volleys that caught the leaders out of position repeatedly, and carried his team through to victory, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4. Prusoff, the newcomer from Seattle, who made his eastern debut at Sea Bright, displayed a well-rounded game, with unusual strength on service, and only the rally of Parker saved the day. The summary:

Eastern Turf Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Fourth Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

R. Berkeley Bell and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Hal Surface and Sam Lee, 6—3, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter and Wood defeated Karl F. Kamrath and Wilmer M. H. Hines, 6—2, 6—3.

Francis X. Shields and Frank A. Parker defeated Henry M. Culley and Joseph L. Coughlin, 6—2, 6—3.

Third Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill defeated Bell and Hall, 6—2, 6—4.

Lester R. Stoefen and Tidball defeated Sutter and Wood, 2—6, 17—15, 7—5.

George M. Lott Jr. and Mangin defeated Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid, 6—3, 6—4.

Shields and Parker defeated Van Ryn and Henry Prusoff, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4.

Women's Doubles—Third Round

Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. H. C. Brunie defeated Baroness Levi and Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn, 6—4, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Alice I. Marble defeated Theodosia Smith and Eugenia Sampson, 6—0, 6—1.

English First-Class County Cricket Scores

LONDON, Aug. 11 (Canadian Press)—Kent and Gloucester yesterday won first-class county cricket matches that started Wednesday. Kent defeated Derby by 160 runs and Gloucester won by nine wickets from Worcester. The closing scores:

Kent 209 and 229 (Wooley 161, Copson four for 62); Derby 84 and 194 (Freeman six for 82), at Canterbury.

Gloucester 253 (Brook four for 69) and 146 for one (Hammond 88 not out, Barnett 50 not out), at Cheltenham.

Sussex 441 (Fender six for 105); Surrey 224 (Hobbs 56, Block 50) and, following on, 36 for one, at Hastings.

York 550 (Turner 63, Rhodes 64 not out); Leicester 154 (Leyland four for 48), at Leicester.

Lancashire 414 for five declared; Middlesex 191 (Hopwood five for 47) and, following on, 89 for none, at Manchester.

Hampshire 466 (Pothecary 116, Bailey 59, Harris four for 72); Nottingham 282 for seven (Keeton 118, Carr 84), at Southampton.

Somerset 429 for eight declared (Case 77, Wellard 65, Young 38); Glamorgan 234 and 14 for none, at Weston-Super-Mare.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	36	17	.605
New Orleans	26	18	.591
Memphis	23	20	.535
Nashville	21	21	.500
Birmingham	20	22	.476
Little Rock	22	25	.468
Chattanooga	21	25	.457
Atlanta	17	28	.378

Results Aug. 10

Nashville 9, Little Rock 5.
Birmingham 8, Atlanta 0.
New Orleans 7, Knoxville 6.
Memphis 9, Chattanooga 7.

Football Officials to Meet

DURHAM, N. C., (AP)—An announcement the Southern Football Officials' Association will meet here Sept. 2 was received recently from A. R. Hutchens of Lake Wales, Fla. The meeting was called to advance uniform officiating in Southern football. Sept. 3, the board of directors of the association will meet in Atlanta and the following day the business meeting of the association will be held there.

Athlete Eligible Again

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Howard Williams, star halfback of Howard College of Birmingham, who was declared ineligible by the Dixie Conference in 1931, has been restored to good standing in a reversal of the two-year-old ruling.

Three Seeded Players Reach Round of Four

Hartman, Simons, O'Connell and Bayon Winners in Public Parks Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Three of the four seeded leaders reached the semifinal round of the men's singles in the United States public parks tennis championships on the Central Park courts yesterday, but the fourth, Theodore R. Drewes of St. Louis, many times champion, was unexpectedly eliminated by the former Columbia University captain, Leonard Hartman of New York, 12—10, 6—4, 6—4.

Arnold P. Simons of Louisville, present title holder, Maurice Bayon of New Orleans, former intercollegiate star, and doubles champion with Clifford S. Sutter, when a student at Tulane, and George O'Connell of Chicago, are the other survivors. All won in straight sets.

The Public Parks Tennis Association, sponsor of the championship, and affiliated with the United States Lawn Tennis Association, held its annual meeting, and elected Joseph Suttner of Buffalo, president, and reelected Dorothea Nelson, secretary. Minneapolis was selected as the place for next year's tourney, subject to the approval of the National Association. The summary:

United States Public Parks Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Arnold P. Simons, Louisville, defeated Ralph Minnich, Cleveland, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

Maurice Bayon, New Orleans, defeated Bernard Welsh, Washington, 8—6, 6—0, 8—6.

Leonard Hariman, New York, defeated Theodore R. Drewes, St. Louis, 12—10, 6—4, 6—4.

George O'Connell, Chicago, defeated William Schommer, Minneapolis, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Walter M. Levitan and Maynard Weisberg, Boston, won from Walter Smigel and Ralph Minnich, Cleveland, by default.

George O'Connell and Charles Leneck, Chicago, defeated Robert Lake and Harvey Terrell, Birmingham, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

William Schommer and Charles Britzius, Minneapolis, defeated Arnold P. Simons and Wiley Van Wagner, Louisville, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.

Women's Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Ruth Bailey and Mrs. R. Dietz Pelbinger, St. Louis, defeated Helen E. Germaine and Anne Freeman, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Charles P. Stone and Frances Walker, Washington, defeated Rose Segal and Florence Fox, Newark, N. J., 6—1, 6—2.

Oldest Yacht Fixture Under Way Off Newport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11—The New York Yacht Club fleet on its annual cruise along the New England coast paused here today to sail the traditional races for the Astor cups, the oldest fixture in American yachting, having its inception 51 years ago. All the races have been sailed off this port, and have usually been one of the leading social attractions of the summer.

When Ogden Goelet instituted the event in 1882 he offered two cups, one for schooners and another for sloops. The same offer was continued by Col. John Jacob Astor, and since 1912 by his son, Vincent Astor, the donor of the beautiful trophies for which some 20 yachts competed today.

Conditions were ideal when the yachts left the harbor for Brentons Reef Lightship, the start for more major races than any other beacon in the country. The wind however was very light and it looked as if the contest would be long drawn out, as there was no time limit.

The fleet arrived here about sunset yesterday after a quiet run from New London, with Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe leading a long string of 30 sloops and schooners. Incidentally Weetamoe defeated Vanitie by over half an hour, due in part to the latter's encounter with a strong head tide in getting out of Long Island Sound.

The incentives for the run other than the regular class prizes were cups offered for sloops and schooners by Vice-Commodore William A. W. Stewart. These were taken by Van S. Merle-Smith 12-meter Cantitoe and by Harold W. Brooks schooner, Mary Rose.

Hammond Heads Century-Makers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Walter R. Hammond, the internationally-famed Gloucestershire cricketer, headed the list of century-makers when the 1933 English first-class cricket season reached the half-way stage. Up to that point, 88 players between them had produced 172 scores of 100 or over, and Hammond's contribution was six. The highest individual score stood to the credit of Leslie Ames, the Kent and England wicket-keeper, whose 295 against Gloucestershire was far the best.

Although it is now extremely unlikely that Hammond will beat Jack Hobbs' record of scoring 16 centuries in a single season—the Surrey crack did this in 1925—it seems certain that this year will yield him his richest crop of centuries since 1929. Hammond's most successful year for three-figure innings, was 1927, when he hit up 12 scores of over 100, and his totals since then have been 1928—9, 1929—9, 1930—5, 1931—6, 1932—7. Altogether he has scored 81 centuries in first-class cricket since he began playing for Gloucestershire County 13 years ago. The only Gloucestershire man to do better than this is the great Dr. W. G. Grace with 126 such scores.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	77	39	.664
Minneapolis	64	57	.529
St. Paul	63	57	.525
Indianapolis	61	55	.526
Toledo	57	59	.491
Louisville	57	60	.487
Milwaukee	49	69	.415
Kansas City	45	77	.369

Results Aug. 10

Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 2.
Indianapolis 7, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville 2, Kansas City 1.
Toledo 4, St. Paul 2.
Columbus 7, Minneapolis 2.

Gossoon Wins First Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Gossoon, title defender among R Class sloops, won the first race of the three-day Lipton Cup series, yesterday. Sailed by Malcolm E. Vail, veteran skipper, Gossoon went twice around the triangular course off Belmont Harbor, a total of 12 miles, in 2h. 23m. 38s. Ariel, owned by Ned Sheridan, was second, 13m. later. Gypsy, sailed by Fred Wacker, was third, 18s. after Ariel. Nancy was fourth, Alert IV, fifth, and Varya, sixth.

Bausch to Play Pro Football

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—James A. Bausch, Olympic decathlon champion, and now a life guard, will leave about Sept. 1 for New York, where he announced he intends to play professional football this fall. Marshal Martin, athletic director of the Steuben Club and former Manuel High School football star, will accompany Bausch. Both have been offered contracts by the New York Giants and the Brooklyn Dodgers, although neither has made up his mind which team he will join.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Japan and Netherlands Strengthen Ties; German Land Seizure Case Dismissed

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The text of the Arbitration and Conciliation Treaty between Japan and the Net

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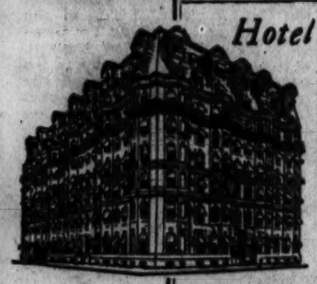

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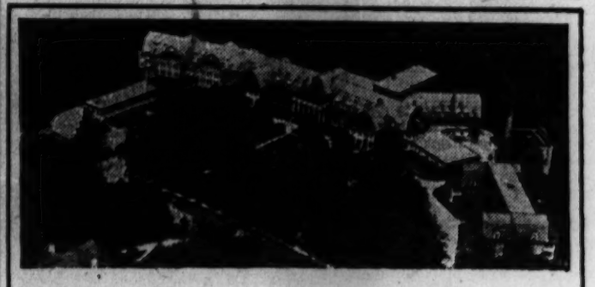

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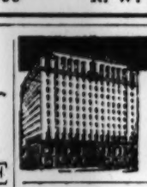

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Four short blocks to new Christian Science church
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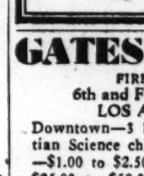
Arizona



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GLADLY WELCOMES YOU TO AUSTRALIA AND TO VISIT BEAUTIFUL MELBOURNE
Single Bedrooms from $2.50
Single Bedrooms with private bath and toilet $3.75
Breakfast, luncheon and dinner a la carte

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Financial: Market Quotations

Small Volume Of Trading With An Irregular Trend

Speculative Interest Is at Low Ebb—Narrow Fluctuations

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The stock market dawdled dimdently today as grains displayed weakness and the speculative public apparently wrapped itself in another mantle of cautiousness.

Professionals seemingly accounted for what little activity there was in share transactions, and both buyers and sellers were so far apart in many instances that they were unable to get together on quotations. The ticker tape idled monotonously in the early hours, and prices generally mulled about unimportantly. Wheat was quite heavy at Chicago, and other grains sagged sympathetically. Cotton tended toward the easy side. The dollar was almost stationary in foreign exchange dealings. Bonds were fairly firm, but dull.

Stocks quietly backed and filled to settle slightly lower in late dealings.

Losses of major fractions to a point or so were shown in Case, U. S. Steel, National Distillers, American Commercial Alcohol, General Motors, Deere and American Telephone.

Baldwin Locomotive was a firm spot, while American Can was steady

Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Drifting Market

Stock market judgments generally appeared to be following an hour-to-hour routine, with most traders ready to jump in any direction. While there was little pessimism to be found in the majority of board rooms, at the same time there was no great amount of optimism observable.

Various financial analysists were of the opinion that a better market situation would be built up by a further drifting of prices in a relatively narrow range over a period of a week or so.

Early buying in Baldwin Locomotive, American Locomotive and a few of the other railway equipment stocks reflected not only a pickup in business for some of these companies but the probability that a number of the important carriers will have to be kept in condition to handle the growing volume of traffic which has accompanied recent industrial progress.

Week-end trade reviews pointed out that the unswing in commerce had been resumed after a brief pause brought about by uncertainties surrounding the new industrial codes. Decimation of unemployment, with a resultant increase of buying power, it was found, has served to check much of the usual midsummer decline in the retail section. Further expansion in public consumption was expected over the next few weeks.

Bond Trading Quiet

Trading in bonds fell off appreciably today as the market attuned its course to the general dullness of the stock market. Prices failed to cover a great deal of ground, although they were mainly firm.

A fair demand for certain secondary rails led to gains ranging from fractions to a point, but other members of this group were inclined to slip back a little. Prime issue in the carrier and other divisions continued to display a firm note.

Over the domestic list the most substantial improvement was shown by loans of the Alleghany Corporation, St. Paul, Erie, St. Louis-San Francisco, Chile Copper 5s, International Telephone debentures, Postal Telegraph 5s, Texas Corporation 5s, and Warren Bros. 6s.

Support was rather slack in loans like Goodyear Tire 5s, Gulf States Steel 5½s and Pennsylvania General 4½s, which backed off a point or so.

Some German issues were heavy, but the foreign list generally marked time under perfunctory trading. A few of the South Americans ruled a point or so higher.

U. S. Governments continued to register a minor trading interest, though quotations held close to the previous final levels.

Downturns Are Rule In Chicago Grain Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Wheat late today fell 5 cents a bushel to the bottommost point which emergency rules would permit for a single day's fluctuation.

Sensationally bullish crop reports from Government sources fell flat as a market influence. Stop loss selling and lack of speculative buying support was much in evidence. Widespread notice was taken of advices that the grain exchange code submitted to Washington to govern futures trading was not acceptable to Administration officials.

Wheat finished groggy at the day's extreme low point, 5 cents under the average of yesterday's closing quotations, corn 1⅞-2⅛ down, oats 2¼-2⅞ off, and provisions showing 7 to 12 cents decline.

Closing prices were—Wheat: September, 95½; December, 98½; May, 1.02⅜. Corn: September, 52¾-53⅛; December, 57⅝-⅜; May, 62½-⅝. Oats: September, 38¼-½; December, 41¼-½; May, 44¼-⅝. Rye: September, 71¾; December, 77½; May, 82¼.

Dividend Declarations

American Business Shares, Inc. declared a distribution of $.025 a share, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 18.

Crown Willamette Paper Company declared a dividend of $1 on the $7 cumulative first preferred, payable Oct. 1to stock of record Sept. 13.

Selected American Shares, Inc., restricted management trust, sponsored by Selected Shares Corporation, declared initial dividend of approximately 3½ cents a share, payable Sept 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

American Business Shares, Inc., declared a distribution of 2½ cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18.

The North American Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent in stock on the common stock and 75 cents on the preferred, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Vortex Cup Company declared a dividend of 2½ cents on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

London Quotations

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73¾, De Beers 6% and Rand Mines 6. Money was ¼ per cent and discount rates—short bills ⅝ and three-month bills ⅝@⅞ per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 11	Last Aug. 10
			—A—					
19¾	3		Adams Express	4600	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
11	3½		Adams Exp pf	10	67	67	67	68
12½	8½		Addressograph	1800	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
9¾	1¾		Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	3
11⅝	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
103¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	200	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
31	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2800	100¼	98	101½	100¾
21¼	1		Alleghany Corp	19400	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
30¼			Allegh pf ww xxx	1300	17¼	16	16	15¾
21	1¼		Allegheny pf xw	200	16	15½	15½	15½
123	70⅝	8	Allegh pf ww XL	100	17	17	17	16
123⅝	113	7	Allied Chem	2800	123¾	123¾	125¼	124½
28⅝	6		Allied Chem pf	200	131	130½	130½	
40	5		Allis-Chalmers	4800	18¾	18¼	18¾	
41¾	18½	2	Amal Leather pf	100	30	30	30	19¾
35	7¼		Amerada	300	33½	32½	32½	33½
32½	9		Am Ag Ch Del	400	29¾	27½	29¾	28½
16¾	1		Am Bank Note	1900	20¼	19	20½	19¾
58	38		Am Beet Sugar	2100	13¾	11½	12¾	12¾
42½	9¼	.60	Am BetSug pf	60	47	46¼	47	
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F	400	33¼	31	32¼	32
97½	49½	4	Am Brake S&F pf	30	103	103	103	103
39¾	8½		Am Can	3800	87½	85¾	86⅝	86¼
59¾	18		Am Car & Fdry	3800	31¾	28½	31	28¾
81¼	34	37	Am Car & F pf	300	50	48	48	47
89½	13		Am Chicle	300	47½	47½	47½	47½
18¾	3½		Am Com Alcohol	32400	56¼	53	54¾	56
44¾	7¼		Am & For Pow	9100	12¾	12	12¾	13¼
21¾	4½		Am & For Pow pf	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	
21½	4½	1	Am & For Pow 6	500	21¼	20	20	20
53½	13½		Am Hawaiian	3800	17¾	16½	17	18½
17¾	3¾		Am Hide & L pf	700	45	45	45	45
15¼	4¼		Am Ice	1900	12½	11¾	12	13
3¼	¼		Am International	2900	10¾	9¾	10½	10½
39½	5⅞		Am La France	900	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
23⅝	3½		Am Locomotive	3100	32	29¾	31	29¾
19⅛	4		Am Metal	2800	18¼	17¼	17¾	17¾
38	9	1¼	Am Power & Lt	6200	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
19	4¾		Am P&L 5% pf	100	38	35	35	35
31⅞	8½		Am Radiator	9900	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
42	7		Am Rolling Mill	28400	32⅜	29¾	31¾	32
38⅝	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	27½	27½	27½	23½
42½	16¾		Am Smelt & Ref	3900	35¼	34¼	34¾	34¾
88	31		Am Smelt & R pf	300	78	78	78	76
21	4¾		Am Steel Fdries	3800	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¼
44¾	30	2½†	Am Stores	200	40	34¾	40	40
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	62½	62	62	62
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4800	127¾	126	127	127
37⅝	10		Am Type F pf	100	25	25	25	25
43¼	10⅞	11	Am Wat W & E	40	29⅞	29	29¾	25⅝
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	7500	40⅝	29½	30¾	30
17	3½		Am Woolen	2100	24½	23½	23½	24
61⅞	22⅝		Am Woolen pf	5800	13¾	13¾	14⅛	13¾
10⅞	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	3500	5½	5	5¼	5
22⅝	5		Anaconda Corp	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
19¾	8½	.80	Anchor Cap	24500	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17½
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	1800	26¼	25	26	25
93	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	82½	82½	82½	
7¾	1⅛		Armour Ill A	18500	6¼	5¾	6	6
5	¾		Armour Ill B	55	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8	7		Armour Ill pf	3800	71	69¾	70½	71¼
7	1½		Arnold Constable	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	3¾		Asso Apparel Ind	400	2¾	2½	2½	3
80½	34⅝		Asso Dry Goods	1000	15¾	15¼	15½	15¾
79¾	50	3	Atchison T&SF	2500	83	80½	82¼	81¾
59	16½		Atchison pf	200	68¾	66¾	67¾	68
31⅞	12¾	1	Atl Coast Line	400	46¾	46	46	46
39½	9		Atlas Powder	3400	26	25⅝	25⅞	25½
81½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	200	29	29	29	29
16	11½		Atlas Tack	30	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1500	14	13¾	14	14
16⅞	5½		Aviation Corp Del	15500	11½	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
			—B—					
17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	9800	13⅞	12½	13¾	13¼
69	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	200	50	46¾	46¾	
39¾	8¼		Balt & Ohio	800	30	29	29¼	29¾
95½	68⅛	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	100	31	31	31	31¾
7¼	⅜		Bamberger pf	20	98	98	98	
11	3		Barker Bros	800	4⅞	4½	4½	4½
27	7		Barnsdall A	2400	8	7⅞	8	8
12½	3½		Beatrice Cream	200	19	18	18	19½
14⅞	14	1½	Belding Hem	800	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
21¼	6⅛		Beneficial Ind Loan	2900	14⅝	14¼	14¾	14¾
31½	9		Bendix Aviation	4500	17	16⅝	17	16¾
49½	16½		Bethlehem Steel	400	28½	28⅛	28½	27
82	25¼		Beth Steel pf	12500	40⅞	39⅝	40	40¼
29½	6½		Bigelow Sanford	100	68	68	68	67¾
19¼	3⅜		Blaw Knox	80	21⅝	20½	20¾	21½
20	6		Bloomingdale	700	15	14¾	15	15
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	100	18	18	18	
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	2200	43	41⅜	41¾	42
21⅝	5½		Borg Warner	2500	32½	31¾	31¾	32⅜
14Z	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	2800	16½	16	16¼	16½
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	2500	10⅜	10¼	10½	10⅜
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	200	34½	33¼	33¾	33
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	400	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	30	9⅞	9	9	9¼
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	20	59	59	59	60
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	100	13	13	13	13⅜
3⅝	3		Budd Mfg pf	2400	7	6½	6⅝	7
13¼	2½		Budd Wheel	70	29	27	28	29
20⅞	5⅝	.40	Bullard	600	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
4¼	½		Burroughs Add	100	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
7½	1¼		Butte Coa & Zinc	5300	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	16½
43¼	8½		Butterick	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
			Byers	2100	32⅞	31½	31¾	32
			—C—					
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	500	29¼	28½	28¾	29¼
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16¼	2		Campbell W&C	400	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	5200	31	29¾	30	31
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	3400	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	200	29	29	29	
103½	30½		Case Thresh	10300	73½	70½	70¾	71½
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	2100	22¼	21	21¼	22
4⅜	⅜		Celotex vtc	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
41	14	1½	Celanese Corp	17500	40⅜	38	38⅞	40
11⅝	2		Central Aguirre	100	33½	33½	32½	34½
42⅞	5⅞		Century Ribbon	200	8⅜	7½	8	8
7⅜	1		Cerro de Pasco	8400	34⅛	32¼	33½	33
23⅝	3½		Certain-Teed	800	5	4½	5	5
52½	14½	2	Checker-Cab Mfg	700	18½	16¾	17¾	17½
48	24⅝	2½	Chesapeake Corp	6500	50¾	48¾	50	48¾
8½	½		Chic & E Ill pf	100	5	5	5	
3⅜	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
11¾	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	12½	12½	12½	11¾
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P	1900	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
16	1¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	5100	15¼	14¾	15	14¾
34⅜	2		Chi N Western	4100	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11½
10¾	2⅛		Chi N W pf	300	27½	22	23½	22
15	2⅞		Chi Pneu Tool	300	11	10	10⅝	11
10½	3½		Chi Rock Isl & P	800	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
34	5	1	Chi R&P 6%	100	10	10	10	10½
39¾	7¾		Chi R&P 6%	500	11½	11¼	11½	11¾
25	7½	2	Chrysler	52900	39¼	37⅝	38⅞	38½
72	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	300	20	20	20	
3⅝	¼		City Ice & F pf	10	69½	69½	69½	70
100	90	7	City Stores	40	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
22⅞	7		Clett Pbdy pf	20	100	100	100	
21	3		Colgate-Palm-P	2500	17⅞	17½	17½	17⅝
80	63⅞	7	Collins & Aikman	4100	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17
12	5¼		Collins & A pf	2000	77	77	77	76½
17⅝	3½		Colonial Bea Oil	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
51	15¼		Colo Fuel & Ir	2800	6¼	6	6	6
28½	9	.80a	Colo & Southern	80	43	41	42	41
24½	6⅝		Columbia Gas	3500	20⅝	19⅞	20½	20¼
71½	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	500	22⅝	22½	22½	22¾
15½	4		Columbian Carb	10	57	57	57	59
24¾	18½	1¾	Comm Credit	80	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12¾
43½	18	2	Comm Cr Cr pf	20	23	23	23	23¾
97⅞	84	6	Comm Inv Tr	1700	35¾	24	24	24¾
57¼	9	.60	Comm Inv Tr cv pf	100	91	91	91	91¼
6½	1¾		Comm Solvents	71500	37½	35¼	36⅝	36¼
60½	21	6	Commwlth & So	6200	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
27⅝	7¾	.60	Commwlth & So 6pf	2100	46	46	46	
53¾	13¼		Congoleum Nairn	1500	22½	22	21¾	21½
14⅜	5⅞		Consol Film Ind	200	4	3½	3⅝	
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Film I pf	100	10	10	10	10¼
99	83	5	Consol Gas	3300	50¾	48¾	50	50⅝
5½	2½		Consol Gas pf	400	92¾	92¾	92¾	93
15¾	5		Consol Laundries	100	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
10⅝	1½		Consol Oil	9400	11	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
7¼	¼		Consol Rys Cu pf	300	5¾	5½	5¾	5¼
10½	1½		Consol Textile	500	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
4⅛	¼		Container A	800	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7
18⅛	3		Container B	600	3½	3	3½	3
3½	½		Cont Baking A	400	12¾	12¼	12	12¼
65¾	35¼	2	Cont Baking B	300	21¼	21¼	21¼	24
17⅛	3½		Cont Can	1800	62½	61	62	61¾
4	1		Cont Dia Fibre	100	12	12	12	11¾
19½	4⅞		Cont Motors	1700	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
85½	45¾	3	Cont Oil	3300	15	14½	14¾	14¾
7¾	¾		Corn Products	4300	84¾	83	84¾	83
39½	23	2†	Coty	300	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
14¾	2¼		Cream of Wheat	2200	31¾	31	31¾	31¾
65	14¼		Crosley Radio	200	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
8¼	1		Crown Cork & S	400	48	45¾	46	47½
37½	9		Crown Zellerbach	500	6	6	6	6
4⅜	½		Crucible Steel	200	29¼	29	29	30¼
11½	1½		Cuba Co	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
68	10		Cuban Am Sug	800	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
13¾	6½		Cuban Am Sug pf	10	45	45	45	44
4⅝	1½		Curtis Publishg	500	21	20	20	21
8	3		Curtiss-Wright	5300	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
			Curtiss-Wright A	900	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝
			—D—					
8⅜	1⅝		Davega St	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
49	24⅜		Deere & Co	12400	35	31¾	33⅜	33¾
46	17¼		Del & Hudson	1400	77	75	75	76
19¾	2		Del Lack & W	7100	36½	34½	35½	34½
33⅞	10		Denver & R G pf	100	16¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
29½	17½	1	Devoe & Ray B	100	18	18	18	17¾
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	32	31	31	32½
31	26¼	1½	Diamond Match	400	23	22½	22½	23
39⅛	12	1†	DDiamond M pf	200	30	28⅝	30	30
26⅜	10½	1.20	Dome Mines	2200	31¾	30	30	31½
10¾	2¼	.75	Dominion Stores	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
85¾	22½	2	Douglas A	1300	14¾	14	14	14½
117	97½	6	du Pont de Nem	8800	78¾	73½	78¾	75¾
102½	90	5	du Pont deb	300	115†	115	115	115
			Duquesne Lt pf	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	100
			—E—					
10	1½		Eastern Roll Mill	300	7	7	7	7
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	79½	79	79	78¾
16	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	900	13	12¾	12¾	13
5¼	⅜		Eitingon Schild	4600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
27½	10		Eitingon Schild pf	300	16	15½	15½	15½
8½	1		Elec Auto-Lite	4500	18¾	18¼	18½	18¾
4¼	1		Elec Boat	1800	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
15⅜	3½		Elec & Mus Ind	100	7	7	7	7
38½	7½		Elec Pow & Lt	3100	9½	9	9½	9¾
32¾	6½		Elec Pow & Lt pf	200	21½	20¾	21½	21¼
54	21	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	19	19	19	19
4	½		Elk Horn Coal	900	44¼	41¾	41¾	44
6	⅜		Elk Horn Coal pf	100	3	3	3	2
62⅞	36	3	Endicott Johnson	100	57	56	56	57½
121	107	7	Endicott John pf	200	58	58	58	57½
14¾	4		Engineers Pub S	40	122	122	122	
8¾	3½	1	Equitable Off Bld	200	8½	8½	8½	9
25⅞	3¾		Erie RR	800	10¾	10	10	10¾
29½	4½		Erie RR pf	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
18½	3		Eureka Vacuum	500	24¾	24	24¾	23½
7½	⅝		Evans Products	300	10	9¾	10	10
			—F—					
8¾	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	25	23¾	25	23
9	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	50	7½	6¾	6¾	
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	8900	25¾	24	24½	25¼
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1600	99½	92	98	99½
18¼	11½		Fox Film new	1200	18	17½	18	17¾
16	6½		Food Mach	100	14	14	14	14¼
33	4½		Foster-Wheeler	1500	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
2	⅜		Fox Film cls	4800	½	½	½	½
23⅜	2		Foundation	800	18⅝	18⅜	18	18½
43¾	16½	2	Freeport Texas	2100	40¾	39	39	39½
23	4		Fuller 3pf	10	53	53	53	53

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 11	Last Aug. 10
			—G—					
4¾	1		Gabriel Snub A	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
20	6½		Gamewell	80	16¾	16¾	16¾	
12	3¾		GenAm Inv	300	9¾	9	9	9½
43¼	13½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3600	37	36	36½	36¾
27	4¾		Gen Asphalt	1100	19½	19¼	19¼	19¾
20⅜	11½	1	Gen Baking	1100	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
105	69¾	8	Gen Baking pf	900	15½	15	15½	15¾
10⅝	2¼		Gen Bronze	110	108¾	100	108¾	104½
22	2¼		Gen Cable A	800	7¾	7½	7¾	8
30½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
12¾	10½	.60	Gen Elec 8p	40600	25½	24	24½	13½
23¾	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1100	12	12	12	24¾
2⅞	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	3900	37½	36½	37	37½
71	35⅞		Gen Mills	900	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
34½	10	1	Gen Motors	1300	61	60	61	61
10⅛	2¼		Gen Out Ad	432	31½	30	30½	31
2¼	2		Gen Pub Service	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
48½	13½	1	Gen Ry S'gnal	100	5	5	5	5½
4⅜	¾		Gen Realty	900	43½	40½	41½	60
22¾	5½		Gen Refract	100	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3900	14	13¾	13¾	14
7¾	4¼	.5	Gillett's S R pf	300	56½	55	56½	53
30	3¾		Gimbel Bros	1200	5¾	5	5¾	5
17¾	12	1.20	Glidden	900	16½	16	16	15¾
16	3		Glidden pf	10	90	90	90	90
37½	12	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	200	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
21½	3		Gold Dust	800	22½	21¾	21¾	22¼
63	9		Goodrich	14100	16¾	16	16¼	16¾
47½	9¼		Goodrich pf	100	48	48	48	48
17½	7¾		Goodyear	7100	38¾	37	37¾	37¾
15¾	3		Gotham Silk Hos	900	12¾	12	12¾	13¼
15¾	2½		Graham Paige	2100	3¾	3½	3¾	4
10⅜	3¾		Granby	1500	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
36¾	18¾	1	Grand Union	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
33¾	4¾		Grant (WT)	300	22½	21¾	21¾	22
25⅞	5½		Great Nor pf	2900	32	30½	31	32
40¾	7		Great Nor Ore	1200	13	13	13	13¾
107¾	72½	7	Great West Sug	7800	34¼	32¾	34	33¾
4¾			Great W Sug pf	340	106	104	106	105¾
			Grigsby-Grunow	800	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—H—					
8½	1¼		Hahn Dept Sto	9000	7¾	6¾	7	6¾
28½	9		Hahn D S pf	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	29¾
23½	6½		Harbison Walker	300	20	20	20	20¾
85½	65	3½†	Hazel Atlas	1800	32	30	32	30
90	15	1½	Hercules Powder	500	49	49	49	49
90	64½	5†	Hershey Choc pf	100	85½	85	85	
10⅜	3¼		Holland Furnace	1900	7	6½	6½	7
275	145	10†	Homestake Min	100	734	734	734	734
8¾	1		Houdaille Per B	1400	245	230	245	232½
38	8¼		Houston Oil	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
7⅝	1½		Houston Oil pf	500	25½	25¼	25¾	26
29	5½		Houston Oil new	100	5	5

Financial: News and Comment

Unusual Growth Of Refrigeration Industry Hailed

Executives at Code Meeting Size Up New Industrial Giant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 11—A sinewy young giant — refrigeration — has moved up into the front rank of the industrial recovery phalanx. Executives of more than 100 electric refrigeration and parts manufactories, meeting here to work out a code for President Roosevelt's program to restore buying power to the masses, had an opportunity to size him up.

It was the first time since the industry was launched in 1918, with the invention of automatic refrigeration by Mr. Edmund J. Copeland, that they had ever been together. They had been so busy making and marketing a new mechanism for a world eager to be served that they didn't even pay much attention to the depression. And how the giant grew in the meantime!

Magnitude of Growth

Though only 15 years old, there are millions of dollars invested and thousands of men employed in the industry. An idea of its magnitude may be gained from the fact that more than 50,000 salesmen are now in the field disposing of household units at the rate of nearly a million a year.

Though Detroit is called the home of the industry, since it was here that Mr. Copeland invented the thermostatic control device which it is said made household refrigeration possible, plants are now widely scattered throughout the United States. There are more than 70 factories listed, but it is said that the bulk of the annual output comes from less than a dozen of them.

The phenomenal growth of refrigeration of the thermostatic control type has been one of the marvels of the industrial world. Mr. Copeland organized Kelvinator in 1918. By 1925 75,000 units had been installed. In that year the number was doubled, trebled in 1927, and again doubled in 1927. By 1929 the sales approached the million mark.

Far From Saturation Point

In 1930 there was only a slight deceleration in sales, and in spite of adverse conditions, there has been a steady up-curve since then. The promise is that with buying power unleashed, refrigeration will leap forward in a manner remindful of the growth of the automobile industry.

Experts declare this to be a reasonable expectation since saturation is now scarcely 15 per cent of the wired homes in the United States and since no one would think of building a home now without including an automatic refrigerator.

The advent of the refrigerator was a life saver for the seasonal radio industry, according to Mr. Howard E. Blood, president of Norge Corporation. Crosley of Cincinnati, Majestic, Stewart-Warner, U. S. Radio and Television Corporation joined in the procession with many others. "One might think that the logical thing for us to do would be to enter the radio field," the Norge president added, "but that will not be necessary, for after all refrigeration is becoming known as an all-year service, not governed by the seasons."

American Zinc June Income Is Equal To $1 Share Preferred

The steady advance in earnings of American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company carried the June balance above $1 a share on the approximately 77,000 shares of preferred stock. Final net after all charges is estimated at $85,000, equal to $1.10 a share of preferred.

The June figure compared with net of $42,000 in May and $19,000 in April, and brought the second-quarter total to about $146,000, equal to $1.85 a share of preferred. In the first quarter of this year the company lost $24,089, and in the second quarter of 1932 lost $29,450.

At present all of American Zinc's plants are running full for the first time in a great many months. As recently as the middle of March operations were at only 50 per cent of capacity.

The company's earnings are being increased not only by larger production, but also by firm metal markets. Zinc is currently 5 cents a pound, or nearly double the 1933 low of 2.60 cents and much above the 1932 average of 2.879 cents. The statistical position of the market is sound. Stocks of zinc concentrates in the Joplin market are below three weeks' production, or 50 per cent of normal, and are but 20 per cent of the total of a year ago.

Remington Arms Acquires Sports Goods Producer

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 11 (AP)—Purchase of the Chamberlain Cartridge and Target Company of Findlay, Ohio, by the Remington Arms Company is announced by C. K. Davis, president and general manager of the Remington company.

Mr. Davis said the Chamberlain company would continue to operate its plant at Findlay, but that sales would be handled through the Bridgeport division.

"The Chamberlain company," he said, "makes a line of traps and clay pigeons used by sportsmen. They have been established 40 years and the purpose of the Remington Arms Company in acquiring the plant is to round out our line of sports supplies."

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933 net loss after all charges of $130,776, compared with a net loss of $969,486 in the like period of 1932. In the first half of 1931 the company earned net profit of $483,000, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.91 a share on 314,379 common shares.

United-Carr Fastener Corp.

United-Carr Fastener Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net income after all charges of $66,843, equal to 26 cents a share on the 256,000 shares of no par common stock. A year ago for the same six months there was a net loss of $2166.

Brighter Days For Equipment Makers

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 11

BRIGHTER days for the factories that build the rolling stock for American railroads are expected by transportation experts in Wall Street who have been studying reports that several important carriers are on the verge of signing some large orders.

In the 10-year period, starting in 1922, the carriers spent a gross total for capital expenditures of $7,700,000,000, of which $3,402,930,000 went for equipment. Last year they bought only 37 locomotives, and 3173 freight and passenger cars, costing only $36,371,000.

In normal years carriers order about 1000 locomotives and 60,000 to 90,000 freight cars.

Southern Pacific Earnings Improve With July Traffic

Trend Indicates Net Will Be Better Than in June —Outlook Promising

Although Southern Pacific Lines have been somewhat slower than roads in the East and the Northwest in reflecting marked traffic gains, increases of late in the Southwest territory have been positive and consistent.

June, with a net operating income of $1,708,288, the best result by far since last October, showed fixed charges earned.

Improemvent in net operating income, however, has been consistent, as shown below:

Month	Net oper inc
January	*$1,116,274
February	*1,228,346
March	*721,851
April	*107,380
May	979,483
June	1,708,288
Six months	*484,109

*Operating deficit.

Traffic Gains in July

Official expectations is that July will show improvement over June in both gross and net earnings, and indications are considered good for continuance of the upward trend in August and September. Carloadings in July tend to bear this out. The following shows the trend since the week ended April 29 in comparison with last year:

April 29	Dec. 3%	June 10		Dec. 5%
May 6	Dec. 7	" 17		Dec. 5
" 13	Dec. 7	" 24		Dec. 3
" 20	Dec. 9	July 1		Inc. 6
" 27	Dec. 4	" 8		Inc. 8
June 3	Inc. 5	" 15		Inc. 6

Of the total traffic of Southern Pacific, 80 per cent, as measured by carloads, originates on its own lines. Its traffic is broadly diversified. Almost every commodity of importance in the country is produced along its lines in a substantial way or exists as an undeveloped resource.

Outlook Promising

While Southern Pacific had a deficit after charges of $9,039,724 for the five months ended May 31, there is considered to be a very good possibility, if the present business level is maintained throughout the country, that this handicap can be overcome and fixed charges may be earned or closely approximated for the full year.

Significant of the change in the company's position is the fact that of a loan of $22,000,000 applied for from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. last February, only $10,200,000 has actually been borrowed.

It has been found that the company out of improved net earnings could take care of obligations falling due in July and August which it was earlier anticipated would have to be taken care of through borrowings.

Buying Exceeds Expectations In Chicago Markets

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Buying activity at the fall merchandise market which opened here this week has exceeded all expectations, with from 12,000 to 15,000 buyers in town as compared with 8500 at the last market, according to Mr. P. W. Kunning, secretary of the Interstate Merchants' Council.

Previously estimating that the members of the Council and other buyers would place orders for about $25,000,000 worth of fall merchandise here this week, Mr. Kunning said it was evident from preliminary observations and reports that this figure had already been passed, while buying still continues and is expected to continue throughout the summer.

"Two of the big wholesale firms reported that twice as many out-of-town buyers as last year had registered with them," Mr. Kunning said, "while it appeared that merchants all along the line were buying heavily in anticipation of price increases. Many of the dress firms report the largest business in their history.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $4,000,000 to a total of $850,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 9. This compares with $876,000,000 in the preceding week, with low of $331,000,000 on July 27, 1932, and with $346,000,000 on Aug. 10, 1932.

JULY COTTON CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Cotton consumption in July by domestic mills totaled 580,000 bales, the New York Cotton Exchange service estimated today. This compares with 498,000 bales consumed in June, as figured by the Census Bureau, and 379,000 bales in July, 1932.

Crucible Steel Company's Loss

Crucible Steel Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $1,824,773 after taxes, depreciation and interest, compared with a net loss of $1,681,581 in the first half of 1932.

Price Recession In Commodities Is Now Checked

Advances Exceed Declines for 17th Consecutive Week, Says Review

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The narrower price fluctuations and the smaller trading volume brought greater stability to the majority of commodities, and the recession in advances which has been continuous since July 19, when an all-time peak of 82 was reached, has been checked, says Dun & Bradstreet in their weekly commodity price review. While advances this week in wholesale commodity quotations continued at the previous level of 38, the number of declines dropped to 34, making 17 weeks that advances have exceeded the declines since the upswing of prices started during the early part of April.

Prices of manufactured goods now are showing a stronger tendency to advance than raw materials, as pursuance of speculative policies has slackened, and producers are so occupied with the operating adjustments of their codes that they are out of the market temporarily. There was a strong recovery, however, in grains and flours, while leather prices held strongly to previous levels, and cotton goods and wool were unchanged. Of all groups, the metals made the best showing.

All the grains advanced, with the widest mark-ups appearing for rye, corn, wheat, and oats. The 2¼ cent increase in malting barley has lifted the current price to double that of last July. The flours rose from 15 cents to 35 cents a barrel, and now stand from 50 to 75 per cent above the level of this time a year ago.

With the exception of hogs, hams, and bacon, the provision group made a better showing than last week. Hay, rice, onions, beans, and eggs helped to swell the number of advances recorded for this group.

Lumber and Leather Up

Prices of dried fruits keep moving a little higher each week, apricots now being up to 16¾ cents a pound, as compared with 7 cents a year ago, while prunes have risen to 6¾ cents. Higher quotations are expected in the fall.

First-of-the-month revisions in lumber quotations brought seven advances for the nineteen items listed, and only two declines; the latter were in California redwood and North Carolina pine roofers. In building materials, prime cypress shingles were reduced to $5.25 from $8.25 a thousand at which they have been selling for more than a year.

Leather prices were maintained at last week's strong position, but some weakness appeared in the hide group. While branded cows gave ground by 2 cents, No. 1 extremes and No. 1 kip were down only ½ cent. Chicago city calfskins were marked up 1 cent, and No. 1 buff hides ½ cent, so that total declines in this group were but one in excess of the number of advances.

Textile Goods Ease

For the first time in many weeks, declines outnumbered the advances in the textile division, the weakness being occasioned by the continued downtrend of burlap, hemp, cotton, and Japan silk. With the exception of hose belting, which rose 1c, cotton goods were unchanged.

Manufacturers now are concerned over the wool code and the cost which likely will prevail under it, with the chief uncertainty at present arising from the proposal of the cotton manufacturers for a compensatory tax on wool of 4.2c per pound to offset their processing tax.

Though not so broad as in some periods of the recent past, trading in rubber has been of good volume, and the price of standard thick latex rose ½c to 8¼c, as compared with 4¼c at which it stood a year ago.

The metals division made the best showing, as all the changes were in an upward direction. South Cincinnati steel was marked up to $17.75, electrolytic copper rose to 9c again, while tin was up ½c to 44¾c. Silver rose ¼c to 35⅞c.

Baldwin Locomotive Bookings Increase

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—A pick-up in railroad equipment business is reflected in the July bookings of the Baldwin Locomotive Works which totaled $1,036,000 compared with $385,000 in the like month last year. This amount includes the company's subsidiaries.

For the first seven months the company had total bookings of $5,184,000 compared with $4,324,000 in the like period last year.

Unfilled orders on July 31 amounted to $3,564,000 compared with $2,627,000 on Jan. 1, 1933 and $3,446,000 a year ago.

First National Stores Sales Jump 9.89 P. C.

First National Stores, Inc., reports for the four weeks' period ended July 29 sales of $8,474,862, compared with $7,712,081 in the corresponding period of 1932, an increase of 9.89 per cent. In the previous period (five weeks) sales showed an increase of 4.6 over 1932 and in the period before that (four weeks) a decrease of 2.8 per cent.

Tonnage sales were estimated to have increased 10 per cent during the four weeks ended July 29, compared with last year, contrasted with an increase in the previous period of only 5 per cent.

Eastern Rolling Mill Co.

Eastern Rolling Mill Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $63,611 after depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $65,000 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $132,136 in the June quarter of the previous year. For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss was $130,499 after depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $301,687 in the first half of 1932.

Stock Control of Banks Tends To Irresponsibility, Says Berle

'Brain Trust' Member Believes Private Ownership Unsafe—Favors Mutualization or Control by Federal Reserve Banks

By A. A. Berle Jr.

(Third part of speech before New York Bankers Association)

The question is, What can we do about it? What is the future here? Obviously, simply to sit down and complain about the Glass Steagall Act, while refusing to look in the face the forces that have been liberated by the dangers of our system, is about the worst possible way of going at the problem.

I suppose it is an open secret—if a secret at all—that I myself was opposed to the guaranty feature of the Glass Steagall Act as finally enacted. There was division in camp on that point. It seemed to me a faulty remedy. But to disagree with the remedy proposed was not to say that there did not have to be something done. Behind the powerful agitation for bank guarantees was the realization by a tremendous part of the country that its bank deposits lay at the mercy of a conflict of forces, the outcome of which no one could foresee. Having already seen large deposits wiped out and having dimly—not accurately, I think, but dimly—seen the crushing effect on the communities which they serve, there came this tremendous wave from the banks in several parts of the country, notably from the Northwest, the middle West and the Southwest, demanding some security.

They thought of it in terms of security of bank deposits, but if you were able to analyze the meaning back of the demand, it would be for a secure banking system. It is a just demand. Whatever you may think of deposit guaranty, you cannot merely ignore that demand and leave it unrecognized.

There is another influence operating with which we have to reckon. To us here in the East it may perhaps be disagreeable. You could probably get some of the desired security by a chain banking system. But rightly or wrongly the outlying parts of the country are firm in their distrust of the methods of finance of the great centers, notably New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago.

Whether this is justifiable, only the outcome can tell, but to date, the results of eastern domination have not been too good. It does not answer to say to such districts that the great units in New York, let us say, have been safe and liquid, if the West is able to demonstrate that the result of that liquidity has been to crucify the rest of the country.

Chain Banking Unlikely

You have, therefore, a very real situation, and the fact that it manifested itself politically in a direction which we may believe and do believe was probably unsound, does not remove the problem.

Opposition to chain banking is still so great that we shall not have it. Indeed I question whether at the moment, there is any group in the country able to assume the responsibilities that go with national chain banking. We have, therefore, the great refuge that has been supplied in England, Canada and Australia left on one side. We have to travel some other course.

Hence it becomes necessary to think still more deeply to see what we really want.

The first thing we want, I think, is to arrive at a situation in which every unit is financially as strong as every other unit—to arrive at a point where there never is any sense in a run on the X Bank so that the money may then be deposited at the Y Bank, because so far as safety is concerned, the X Bank and the Y Bank are equally safe.

Next, we want in substance a cessation of competitive banking either in connection with deposits or in connection with credit. Competitive credit you know all bout; also competitive deposits. We all do compete. We have to. It is our job. But it is not good banking, it is not sound economics, it is not common sense.

Further, and here if heterodox I am unrepentant, we want a cessation of the condition which permits the control of banks to be thrown around from hand to hand with entire irresponsibility. You will be perfectly familiar with that feeling when some day you discover that the "control" of your bank, the controlling stockholders, are negotiating for the sale of a dominant stock interest to a chain company or a holding company whose policies may be quite different.

You know exactly what that means to you, to the credit of the bank, to the community. Or maybe you don't know exactly, but you have every reason to wonder. I say this with entire knowledge of the fact that many of the great holding companies are managing their banks extremely well and have even contributed, in some instances, a great deal of strength. But whole states could bring damning testimony to the contrary; ask anyone in the Tennessee Valley.

Responsible Control Needed

You are perfectly familar with what it means if a bank which has remained in responsible hands for years is left to the hazards of the market because one or two men die, their heirs are compelled to sell, and some manipulator, who has contrived to get control of an insurance company or a couple of holding companies, uses their funds to acquire control of the bank to further some other activity.

I have seen one of New York's oldest and finest banks pass out by that route. It is not a healthy situation. We have met it to some extent by an expedient which may have been better, but which has no great argument to be made for it: that of hasty absorption of banks by other banks; hence, the shotgun mergers with which you are familiar, and the desperate way in which certain interests, when the control of their bank threatened to go to one set of hands, fled to other and stronger hands.

But if you will check back, you will remember that the aggregate of the interests thus at hazard is the aggregate monetary supply of the country and that the interest in it is fundamentally national. One can only join the trained Europeans in wondering how long this kind of system can exist.

It is perhaps a remote illustration, but I am recalling what used to happen with land under the old Austrian system. There, you know, was a tremendous concentration of landed power. It was held that ownership entailed a grave responsibility, and accordingly, even in as reactionary an entity as the old Austrian Empire, a nobleman could not sell his land except by consent of a court of nobles, and then only to a purchaser of whom that court approved as being likely to sustain the responsibilities of that position. And yet the responsibility of a large landed estate is as nothing when contrasted with the responsibility of any kind of bank.

Favors Mutualization

So I think that our third desideratum has to be some method of arranging that the control of banks shall be permanently lodged in permanently responsible hands. We must oust the theory which we held not so long ago and which is likely to occur again, that we can play with control of banks as in older days control of railroads was played with, with resulting disaster, as today the public utilities are being played with, and as some of the great chains which are already in difficulties were played with.

It cannot go on, nor is anyone going to allow it to go on. Not because there is anything morally wrong with private ownership, but because responsible ownership flickering into irresponsible ownerahip and peculiarly into corporate ownership forms a fundamentally unsafe base on which to build the monetary supply of the country.

I have my own feeling as to how that ought to be done, but that is so entirely personal with me that I almost hesitate to suggest it. The financial ownership in which this country has the greatest confidence is probably the mutualized ownership of the great savings banks and of the great insurance companies. Pure mutualization of national and state banks is perhaps not practicable, so that a change in that direction would have to take some other form. But the result could be attained.

Control of bank stocks and the sale of bank stocks ought not to be trusted to the hazards of the market, or the stock exchange, but ought to be in the hands of the central authorities in each district, that is to say, in the hands of the Federal Reserve Banks of the district.

There are many ways in which that might be done. It might be done under complete ownership which would effect a virtual mutualization, or it might be done less drastically under methods which would provide a more elastic form of the same thing. This, or something like it, is going to be demanded.

As I listen to my friends in the outlying parts of the country who come in with their ideas of banking, it is very plain that they have no desire to let the situation rest where it is now.

(To be concluded tomorrow)

American Trustee Share Corp. Gets New Acquisition

Super-Corporations of American Depositors Under Its Control

American Trustee Share Corporation, which is controlled by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., has acquired ownership of Super-Corporations of America Depositors, Inc., it is officially announced by the former.

As of Aug. 1, there were approximately 6,000,000 Super-Corporations of America Trust Shares of various series outstanding, and it was estimated that these shares were held by approximately 35,000 shareholders.

American Trustee Share Corporation was organized in 1924 and is one of the oldest distributors of investment trust securities in the country. At the present time, it is actively engaged in the distribution of the capital stock of Supervised Shares, Inc., an investment company of the limited management type, and of Diversified Trustee Shares, series D, a unit-type trust.

Super-Corporations of America Depositors, Inc., in making its announcement to distributors, stated in part: "Plans are being formulated which we believe will result in a proposal which will be more favorable than most previous proposals offered to holders of trust shares as a class."

Super-Corporations of America Depositors, Inc., will maintain its corporate existence and retain its present personnel.

Chase Corp. Report Shows $17,472,145 In Bank Borrowings

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Condition statement of Chase Corporation, affiliate of Chase National Bank, showed borrowings from affiliated bank of $17,472,145 June 30 and "due subsidiaries" of $27,895,259. It listed securities and investments at $82,051,852. Report has been filed in accordance with the Banking Act of 1933. Chase Corporation is the new name, voted by stockholders a few months ago, of Chase Securities Corporation.

Cash on deposit with Chase National Bank was $106,995, while bills and accounts receivable were inventoried at $2,755,100. The corporation owned no stock of its affiliated bank but had stocks of other banks at stated value of $387,811.

After deducting indebtedness—due subsidiaries, due affiliated bank and taxes and reserves—there was an indicated book value of $14,196,884, represented by $7,400,000 capital and $6,796,884 surplus and profits, the aggregate equal to approximately $1.91 a share of bank stock. The stock of Chase Corp. and Chase National Bank is held by the same stockholders.

Another affiliate of Chase National Bank also has issued its report. It is Metpotan Securities Corp., whose stock is owned by Chase Corp. Metpotan had assets of $4,056,702 June 30, consisting principally of loans on collateral of $3,331,861 and stock of its affiliated bank of $601,483. It reported bills and accounts payable of $3,072,546 and showed no borrowings from its affiliated bank. Its capital was $25,000, consisting of 250 shares of $100 par. Profit and loss stood at $17,700.

The World's Business

Regimentation vs. Poverty

THERE are a number of things that might be said and are being said about the New Deal and its implications as regards the character, independence and stamina of the population of these United States. In the first place the Government regiments the people's activities and takes the responsibility for the success or failure of industry in general, thereby throwing its benevolent arm around the worker and saying in effect, "You'll be taken care of." While the harsh critic might say, "That is a soft economy," it may be the only way out at the moment. There is probably none among the leaders of the Administration who would not prefer that the state be composed of self-sufficient citizens, capable of fending for themselves, looking to the independent satisfaction of their own desires and the safeguarding of their future, provided that it was consonant with the goal of greatest good to the greatest number. But what confronts them is the result of a laissez-faire civilization, and with 12 or more millions out of work, it is not to be wondered at that economic well-being looks like the be-all and end-all of government. It has come to be recognized that if one doesn't pay men to work, they will have to be paid not to work, even though such a move be characterised as a dole. Of course men who are kept in idleness will turn soft, they will develop into malcontents, in time they may become revolutionaries. Rather that the state do everything in its power to create work than to permit idle hordes to mull over their economic uselessness. A race of free men has been regarded as one of the paramount goals of an ideal state. They will have no stamina and little character if they are not free. The difficulty lies in defining "free." In an industrial order it can only mean such freedom as does not put illogical restraints on others. An ordered freedom is not a complete freedom, for the latter is anarchy. After all, the New Deal regimentation is not to be compared with the shackles that poverty places on millions of men.

Human Values vs. Profits

There are those who ascribe an impermanency to the ideas that gave birth to Technocracy that does not seem to accord with the facts. Of course, the ballyhoo that accompanied the recent flareup when Technocracy appeared on the lay horizon like a modern Frankenstein did it more harm than good in the popular thought. But because that is so is no good reason why certain facts, premises and conclusions on which both Technocrats and many modern economists agree are to be ignored. The consensus today appears to be that the "survival of the fittest" is archaic, that the "economics of scarcity" is an outmoded theory, that the "law of diminishing returns" has lost its former validity and has become the law of vanishing returns, that the sacredness of private property has more and more given way to the idea of the greater sacredness of human life, that the payment of wages based on market value of labor has an inherently antisocial implication, that the profit-motive is destined for increasingly harder travel through the gantlet of human judgments, that more leisure for everybody should be an accompaniment of a machine and mass-production age, that the use of credit has been fearfully misapplied, that the concept of money may undergo a radical change from the present combined function of being a store of wealth as well as a medium of exchange to being chiefly a medium of exchange, and finally that anything but complete economic security for every individual in a system capable of producing a surplus of almost everything is nothing short of an anachronism. The last is a goal to which the labor forces of this country fully subscribe and in this respect they are one with the Technocrats.

G. R. E.

July Motor Output Increases 204 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Aug. 11

JULY production of motor vehicles by members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce was 204 per cent above the like month last year, according to an estimate just released by the chamber.

With a July output of 178,506 passenger cars and trucks, the output for the first seven months of this year was set at 983,683 units. This was more than the output for the entire 12 months last year, and was 33 per cent over the output of the same companies for the corresponding seven-month period in 1932.

The Chamber estimate, which is based upon reports of factory shipments, includes the operations of all but one major producer in the United States.

Nash Motors Head Says Business On Permanent Basis

Looks for Higher Prices on Cars, Also Expects Large Fall Trade

KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 11—C. W. Nash, chairman of the board of directors of the Nash Motors Co., says:

"About the outlook for automobiles I am inclined to believe that the business improvement we have felt in the last 90 days is fundamental and permanent. That is why we are preparing for a big, booming fall, and plan to make some announcements of unusual interest in the near future.

"There are sound reasons behind our general business improvement. First of all, faith in the future has been restored among the people and our national confidence has returned.

"Nature has taken a hand to increase crop prices and to swell the buying power of our most important factor—the farmer.

"The automobile is first in line to benefit from better times because the replacement demand has more than caught up with the supply. There are millions of cars running today that are worn out to the danger point.

"With more money and more confidence, people are beginning to acquire better and higher priced things. They are naturally buying the best articles they can afford, and it is my opinion that cars above the lowest price class are due to get an increasing percentage of the business."

Regarding automobile prices Mr. Nash said:

"Most commodities have gone up. Labor costs are on the rise. Some of our materials have increased 100 per cent. Every indication points to increasing motor car prices."

A. & P. July Sales Decrease 1.2 P. C. From 1932 Month

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. estimates sales for the four weeks ended July 29, 1933, at $63,444,884, compared with $64,239,169 for like period of 1932, a decrease of $794,285 or 1.2 per cent.

Tonnage sales for four weeks' period are estimated at 382,751, compared with 397,471 in corresponding period of 1932, a decrease of 14,720 tons, or 3.7 per cent.

Average weekly sales for the four weeks period ended July 29 are estimated at $15,861,221, compared with $16,059,792 in the 1932 period, a decrease of $198,571. Average weekly tonnage sales were 95,688, compared with 99,368 in similar period of previous year, a decrease of 3680 tons.

Estimated sales for 22 weeks ended July 29, 1933, without consideration of change in number of stores during the year, totaled $340,509,762, compared with $384,040,542 for like period of preceding year, a decrease of $43,530,780 or 11.3 per cent. Estimated tonnage sales were 2,188,462 compared with 2,309,304, a decrease of 120,842 or 5.2 per cent.

Industrial Activity Greatest Since 1930

Industrial activity for the country as a whole has advanced steadily since March, with the June index at the highest level since September, 1930, says the First National Bank of Boston.

According to preliminary reports, activity for July will be well above June, although within the past week there have been some signs of slackening. From March to June aggregate production in this country increased approximately 50 per cent.

The upturn has apparently been to precipitate to be maintained, and a letdown at this stage would provide a basis for consolidating the grains already made as well as to make the necessary corrections.

United States Gypsum Co. Net

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—United States Gypsum Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $831,541 after charges, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to 47 cents a share (par $20) on 1,187,911 common shares, compared with $963,780, or 57 cents a share on 1,318,349 common shares, a year before.

Amerada Corp. Net Loss

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Amerada Corporation and subsidiaries had a net loss of $368,095 for the June quarter, compared with net income of $327,180 for the like period last year. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $501,033, compared with net income of $653,544 for the first half of 1932.

McKeesport Tin Plate Net

McKeesport Tin Plate Co. reports for six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $716,083 after charges, depreciation and taxes, equal to $2.39 a share on the 300,000 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $466,151, or $2.23 a share, in the first half of 1932.

Trade Irregular In the Chicago Livestock Mart

Uneven Distribution of Receipts Big Feature—Lambs Higher

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Trade was irregular in livestock markets at the Union Stock Yards this week, uneven distribution of receipts being the main feature. Some classes of cattle closed higher than a week ago and others lower, a similar trend being noted in the hog market, while lambs closed sharply higher, reaching new high levels for the season.

Receipts at seven principal markets showed little change in any department compared with a week ago, while supplies of cattle and hogs were heavier than a year ago and sheep receipts were lighter, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings closed steady to 25 cents higher, lightweights showing the most upturn, this also pertaining to light heifers and mixed yearlings. The market broke sharply early in the week and closed 25-40 cents higher than the week's low time. Bulk fat steers turned at $5.50-$6.50, choice long yearlings topping at $7.25 and weighty steers $7.40. Heifer yearlings scored $6.35, bulk $6 downward.

Grassy and short fed steers sold at $5 downward, Westerns selling up to $4.70, while Western heifers brought $4.25 downward. Cows ruled steady to 25 cents lower, grain feds holding steady at $4 upward, grassers $2.75-$3.75, low cutters and cutters $1.60-$2.50. Bulls lost 15-25 cents, sausage offerings selling at $3.25 down. Vealers ruled steady at $5.50-$7.

Lightweight hogs closed about steady with a week ago, medium weights 5.15 cents higher, while heavies lost 15-35 cents, and packing sows sold off 10-15 cents. The spread in the price range became the widest of the season. The market broke sharply on Monday when receipts were excessive but strengthened the next three days. The extreme top Thursday was $4.75, bulk good to choice 200-250 pounds going at $4.60-$4.70; 260-350 pounds, $3.85-$4.60; 140-190 pounds, $3.75-$4.65; pigs, $3-$3.50; packing sows, $3.40-$3.75; smooth lightweights up to $3.85.

Fat lambs gained mostly 75 cents this week with the top up to $8.90, which is 90 cents above last Friday, while bulk natives and Westerns sold at $8.75 downward. Native throwouts closed on a $4.50-$5.50 basis. Yearlings advanced 50-75 cents, selling up to $6. Ewes held a firm basis, selling at $1.50-$3, according to kind.

Lowest Output Of Wheat and Oats In Thirty-Five Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The crop-reporting board of the Department of Agriculture forecasts the second smallest corn crop since 1901, and the lowest production of wheat and oats in 35 years.

This year's corn crop is forecast at 2,273,019,00 bushels, and the wheat crop, winter and spring combined, at 499,671,000 bushels.

The board says that crop prospects, declined sharply since July 1 due to drought and other adverse weather factors.

The forecast for corn was reduced 111,000,000 bushels from July 1 to Aug. 1. The prediction was based on observations on the latter date indicating 2,273,000,000 bushels.

A month ago the indicated corn crop was 2,384,032,000 bushels. Last year's production was 2,875,570,000 bushels.

The combined wheat crop a month ago was forecast at 495,681,000 bushels, while last year's production was 726,831,00 bushels.

The preliminary estimates of winter wheat production this year is 340,355,000 bushels, compared with 335,767,000 bushels a month ago and 461,679,000 bushels last year.

The forecast of all spring wheat is 159,316,00 bushels, compared with 159,914,000 bushels indicated a month ago, and 264,604,000 bushels produced last year.

Loss Cut Sharply By Republic Steel

Republic Steel Corporation reduced its loss sharply in the second quarter. Net loss for the six months ended June 30, 1933, probably will be in the neighborhood of $2,900,000 after all charges, including about $3,800,000 for depreciation, against net loss of $5,221,118 in the first half of 1932.

Republic Steel Corporation reported a net loss of $2,521,568 after charges in the first quarter. Based on the foregoing estimate, net loss for the second quarte was cut down to about $400,000. June probably showed a profit after all charges.

At current operating levels of around 55 per cent to 60 per cent of capacity, Republic is on a profitable range and in a position to show something earned for the preferred stock, upon which dividends have been accumulating since 1930.

National Aviation Corp. Loss

National Aviation Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, consolidated net loss of $479,253 after expenses, including $448,825 net loss from sale of securities. In the first half of 1932 the company reported consolidated net loss of $501,710 after expenses, including $494,727 loss from sale of securities.

Lew Hahn Resigns

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Lew Hahn, for the past two years chairman of the board of the Hahn Department Stores, will sever his connection with the concern Aug. 31, when his contract expires. It has been announced. Mr. Hahn resigned as president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, but its board refused to accept it.

Big Advance in Pharis Sales

While its sales figures have shown consistent gains right through the depression years, the Pharis Tire & Rubber Company, Newark, Ohio, reports exceptional buying activity for the first half of July. Its sales up to and including July 19 are 81 per cent ahead of July, 1932, sales to that date.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

ADIRONDACK PROPERTIES
Rentals—Sales—Service
FRANCIS H. SLATER
Tupper Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE Bradford, Mass., Opp. Bradford Academy—16-room house; suitable as Gift Shop, Tea Room or Home; $1000 down; doing business 16 years. 323 Main St. Tel. 3000.

MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.—Summer residence, 9 rooms, corner Pigeon St. and Ocean Ave.; unsurpassed view of North Shore and all bay racing. Apply to THOMAS W. PAINE (owner). Tel. Marblehead 186-M.

INSURANCE

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2809
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0409

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE—Modern 2, 4 and 5-room apartments newly decorated; ideal location; adjoining Christian Science church at Harvard Sq.; refrigeration, fireplaces, spacious living rooms; representative on premises. ELIOT MANOR, 1598 Mass. Ave. Tel. Univ. 5373.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments 1-2-3 rooms, convenient to Harvard Sq., for quiet, responsible people. 44 Langdon St., 61 Garfield St., 31 Concord Ave. Agent on premises.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Good location; 5 rooms, oil heated, garage, front and back piazzas. Tel. Jam. 2662 from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., after 7 p. m. Tel. Jam 0548W.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Lower modern 6 rooms, sun room, 3 bedrooms, heated garage; near High School and Christian Science church; rent $65; upper with 6 bedrooms, $75. New, No. 3971-R.

NEW YORK CITY
687 LEXINGTON AVENUE—57TH STREET
"THE DOVER"
A quiet, dignified apartment hotel in a socially correct and convenient location, catering to those who desire complete but unobtrusive service. Walking distance to Third Church, Carnegie Hall, Central Park, better shops, and midtown business district.
1-2 or MORE ROOMS
Furnished with new, well-chosen pieces.
Unfurnished if desired
SERVING PANTRIES
Splendid Restaurant on Premises
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
By the month or on yearly lease
AT MODERATE RENTALS
Resident Manager Plaza 3-7692

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars Univ. 3302. ALFRED J WHITE, Manager.

WHITEFIELD HALL
19 GARDEN STREET, CAMBRIDGE
Convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges and Christian Science church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators, Refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Cafe.
Desk service. Maid service if desired.
1 to 6 rooms—1 and 2 baths.
Furnished or Unfurnished
Also Adjoining—Facing Cambridge Common
MATHER COURT CONCORD and LEXINGTON HALLS
Tel. UNIversity 2363 or 2984

Tax Receivership Policy Stimulates Chicago Payments

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Receivers of tax delinquent properties here have collected $105,041, but the pressure has stimulated the payment of $17,053,567 to avoid receiverships, it is reported by Mr. Joseph B. McDonough, treasurer of Cook County.

Under the new law which empowers the county court to appoint receivers for properties on which taxes are overdue, Judge E. K. Jareckl has appointed receivers for 925 properties. In 171 cases, naming a receiver was followed immediately by payment of the taxes. In 83 cases federal, state or county appointed receivers were already in possession.

Properties earning fair incomes were not allowed to remain delinquent after the power of the law become apparent, the treasurer's report stated. Only when there was little if any income did the owner submit to receivership rather than pay. This situation, the treasurer said, reduced the showing of collections by receivers. The taxes reported were collected from 595 properties.

Treasurer McDonough said if it had not been for the Kerner-Skarda Act, only about $1,000,000 would have been paid. Owners, to dodge receiverships, have paid more than 17 times that, he said.

Chicago Pastor Hits Latest 'Wet' Slogan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—A protest against a proposed wet slogan, "Out of the Prohibition Clutches by Christmas," attributed to Col. Ira L. Reeves, of the Crusaders, was made by Dr. John Thompson, Chicago's "Loop" pastor, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Evidently you mean to curse the land again with saloons," said Dr. Thompson in a letter to Colonel Reeves. "Evidently flood the land with liquor, curse manhood, womanhood and childhood; ruin hundreds of thousands of homes. If you have an alternative, why not present it? I do not want our vigorous, energetic President to earn the sobriquet of simply a wet President. I do not want the Democratic Party to be forever labeled and known as the wet party.

"The liquor interests have millions of dollars to spend in their efforts. They never did respect either manhood, womanhood, and childhood, and they were always defiant of law and regulation. But evils should not be regulated. They should be stamped out."

Topeka Broker Arrested In Kansas Bond Scandal

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11 (AP)—A second arrest has been made in the Kansas municipal bond forgery scandal, which already has resulted in the arrest of Ronald Finney, a broker; the discovery of at least $658,000 in spurious bonds and the closing of three state banks.

Leland Caldwell, an employee in Finney's Topeka office, was taken into custody Aug. 9 on charges of having uttered $3000 in forged bonds to the National Bank of Topeka. Finney, arraigned on a similar charge, is alleged specifically to have uttered $20,000 in spurious securities to the same bank.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Completely furnished 6-room apartment; sun porch, fireplace, refrigeration, incineration; overlooking college; 5 minutes Harvard Square; reasonable. Porter 1397, 1390.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 140 East 46th Street

THE GILFORD

Time concessions and reduced rentals on desirable 1 and 2-room apartments in building maintaining highest standards in service; full housekeeping; 24-hour switchboard service; furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Taylor, Whitehall 3-8300.

N. Y. C., 71st St., 167 West—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, unfurnished, living quarters or office; clean, respectable; $45.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ADIRONDACKS—Furnished cottages, also tourists accommodated in my home; bathing beach. CAMP BRUSH, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—To let, 6-room bungalow, last 2 weeks Aug.; gas, electricity, Kelvinator. For information call Pt. Rich. 7-8064J (Staten Island).

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 21 Winchester St.—Beautiful front room, with excellent food, in quiet home; reasonable; convenience to and from church for elderly people. Long. 0034.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Ass Stebbins' homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds, restful atmosphere, large veranda. Tel., 4407 Greenfield.

OPEN HEARTH TEA HOUSE
Boston Post Road, West Brookfield, Mass.
Route 9. Tel. N. Brookfield 348-22.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Cool, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; for permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. B., Com. 8177.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful front room, on 3rd floor, with kitchenette, Frigidaire, parking or garage. Long. 0034.

N. Y. C., 307 W. 79—Large room in newly decorated apartment; river view; $12, single $7.50; excellent location. ROUKE (10 A).

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th)—Attractive rooms, running water, quiet, homelike surroundings; transient-permanent. University 4-5242 (Apt. 22).

YONKERS, N. Y.—Two attractive rooms, quiet apartment; Protestant business couple; breakfast optional; reasonable. 32 Riverview Place, Nepperhan 3798.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN boarded, loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds, near seashore; excellent schools; exceptionally desirable. MRS. ELIZABETH RADIE, Old Field Lane, Milford, Connecticut.

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BEAUTIFULLY located in 9 acres of pines; home for children needing special care and supervision; workers in charge trained and experienced, loving and understanding children; terms moderate for summer or permanent. Address HOPE ACRES, South Lincoln, Mass., or Telephone Wayland 89-5.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y.; near Long Beach—Loving attention; beautiful rooms, excellent table; shaded lawns; unusually cool; moderate rates; references; booklet on request. Tel. Rockville Centre 2869.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 6419.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—200-acre estate in Litchfield Hills; 18-room colonial house; quiet, homelike vacation place; rates $30-$35; 6th season; booklet.

COMFORTABLE, loving home in beautiful Shenandoah Valley offered to a few elderly gentlewomen; rates $2.50 daily, $15 weekly, $50 monthly; write for particulars. MRS. LORENE MACFARLANE, Harmony Hall, Harrisonburg, Va.

CRAG-CREST
High in Ramapo Hills, home of quiet surroundings, loving atmosphere, for rest, study, recreation, swimming; easy commuting N. Y. MRS. J. C. STEWART, Mahwah, N. J.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

SUMMER BOARD

AIKEN MANOR and COTTAGES
On Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H.
A comfortable, cool country home with modern conveniences; over half mile of lake front, fine trees, exceptional bathing beach, large library; no extra charge for tennis, boats, canoes, bathing, etc.; 3 golf courses near by; accommodate 35; rates $18 to $25. MRS. CHARLES W. AIKEN.

DIRIGO HOUSE Long Island, Casco Bay, Me.
Open Through September
Splendid cooking. Bathing. Sailing. Fishing. $30 to $40 double; $15 to $21 single. Six miles from Portland.
THE MISSES PERRY

EUSNER'S FARM and Resort—Cleanliness, homelike, all improvements; best of food in abundance, own products; German-American cooking. Monticello, New York.

GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—For limited number of guests desiring rest or retirement; lake and mountain scenery; easily accessible; Christian Scientists preferred. Write for leaflet. MRS. ANNA A. BLOOD.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., Vicinity Asbury—Country estate; free auto transportation to bathing; tennis; booklet; 814-818 REdbank 283.

The ROSE-EDWARD, Weirs, N. H., only hotel on lake front; quality food, bathing, boating, fishing; rates on request.

THE BARTINE
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
A delightful old Colonial Inn; spacious grounds, broad verandas, outdoor sports, excellent food; moderate rates. MR. and MRS. WM. MacILROY, formerly of Asbury Park.

VACATION in the Catskills with comforts of home cooking, with delights of outdoor sports; reasonable. Write "ROCKLEDGE," Shandaken, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, colored, 7 year's training dietetics, wishes institutional position. Write Box G-18, Suite 2345, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LIGHT COLORED—Desires position cook-general housework; reliable, conscientious; best references; would like to sleep out. Call Larchmont (N. Y.) 473-J evenings after 9 p. m.

MAID, PERSONAL or HOUSE, whole or part time; refined, colored; capable taking full charge for business couple; also tea room experience. PRITCHETT, Edgecombe 4-5333, N. Y. C.

MATURE, active woman, capable of assuming responsibility of business couple's home; good plain cook; $30 monthly. Write ARNSON, 431 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. University 4-5342.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; Hancock 2718.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ETHEL CUNNINGHAM, Play Director University Settlement, pupil S. S. Curry, Boston; open for engagements. Bryant 9-8570. Motel Flanders, N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS
P. SWENSON, 461 West 150th St.
Edgecombe 4-3646; home phone Lorraine 7-9469

PRINTING

FINE job printing by conscientious craftsmen. May we estimate? HANCOCK PRESS, 89 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 1162.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

Wanted—Old Gold—Jewelry
personal home service; postcard to
ARCHIBALD C. FRANK
3 Vista Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Wel. 0740-J

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll. Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

MODERN 6-room semi-bungalow, 2 bathrooms, open fireplace (cobblestone), screened porch, garage, large shade trees, located in restricted community. Address J. M. WALDO, 13 Forest Road, Madison, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up. Brewster, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest 21-folder Christmas assortment; experience unnecessary (equest samples; also 50c bargain; large commissions. DOEHLA CO., Dept. B-18, Fitchburg, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople—Sell outstanding 21-Folder $1 assortment. Also DeLuxe 14 box. Big commissions. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 176 Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LIBRARIAN—Columbia library school graduate; qualified for all types of library work; library and teaching experience; go anywhere. Write Box J-8, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Complete Flower Service
Our prices have been lowered but our Standard of Quality Unchanged.
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
901 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., ARLINGTON
Phone ARLINGTON 3090-3091

Fresh Dressed
Broilers
Hutchinson's Markets
485 Mass. Ave., Arlington Arl. 1800
576 Main St., Winchester Win. 0732

BELMONT

G. A. Delesdernier
TAILOR
CLEANSING
PRESSING and REPAIRING
44 Leonard Street Phone 0637

YOUNG'S MARKET
24 LEONARD ST., BELMONT CENTER
Fancy Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit and Groceries
We invite your inspection. Phone service. Bel. 0046 and 0046. *Delivery Service.*

Preserving Season!
We have all kinds of Preserving Utensils
P. R. WINTER'S CO.
84 TRAPELO ROAD Bel 1540
31 LEONARD STREET Bel 3762

BOSTON

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MATTRESSES . . . . . BOX SPRINGS
Custom Made—All Hand Work
Remaking solicited. Work done by Wells & Co. Inc., manufacturers for fine Interior Decorating trade.
ALPHEUS HASKINS Phone Ken. 2081
350 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving, Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

Genuine Eugene Waving
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston Street
Han. 0318

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

SILENT GLOW OIL BURNER
August will be a fine time to install your Oil Burner. We have Burners of every description, also COAL, COKE and FUEL OILS.
B. W. Yuill
722 CENTER STREET Tel. Jamaica 5488

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
84 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

Genuine Eugene—Realistic Permanent Waving
and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Adams Beauty Shoppe
53 WARREN STREET
Tel. HIGhlands 9894

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS — Federal National Linen Service Co. — APRONS TOWELS
1310 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. HIGhlands 7330

BRAINTREE

August Sale of Dresses
Voiles, Dimities and Sun-Back Specials
88c—99c—$1.39—$1.88
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
STORRS SQUARE, BRAINTREE

BARBARA'S VANITY SHOPPE
5 Elm Street, Braintree Center
A Beauty Shoppe for the Woman Who Is Particular

BRAINTREE (Continued)

Firestone Batteries
Extra Power
Guaranteed 18 Months at
Cliff Hall's Texaco Service Station
Academy and Wash. Sts. Tel. Bra. 0006

You can enjoy this Summer's Fresh Flavors next Winter by
CANNING NOW!
We have the needed supplies
GEO. E. WARREN'S HARDWARE, Braintree

BROOKLINE

In Brookline
It's
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0809

FLOWERS
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

Personal Printed Stationery
200 sheets of high-grade note paper and 100 envelopes to match. Both paper and envelopes printed with your name and address, all for $1.00. Descriptive price list and sample of paper free on request.
J. R. Ruiter & Co., Needham, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR
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37 HURON AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE
Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily

Final Summer Clearance
A. C. Keith & Co.
Sportswear
HARVARD SQUARE

"We Do Our Part"
EDWIN R. SAGE Co.
FREE DELIVERY—PORTER 2200

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Plumbing Heating Hardware
26 BRATTLE STREET Univ. 6760

The New
JIFFY KODAK
Come in and see this interesting camera. 6.75 and 7.50
JOHN H. DERBY JEWELER
2 STORES
HARVARD SQ. CAMBRIDGE | EST 1907 DAVIS SQ. SOMERVILLE

Save Money on Good Printing
PERSONAL STATIONERY
Send for Price List
THE ARLINGTON PRINTER
32 Hawthorne Avenue Tel. Arl. 5024
ARLINGTON, MASS.

THE NEW FORD V-8
Now on Display
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE
Univ. 9460—9461—9462

Colburn, Jeweler
OLD GOLD and SILVER
Taken for Cash or Turned in on New Merchandise
14 BOYLSTON ST. HARVARD SQUARE

Delightfully cool to dine in the Open Air Garden under gay parasols at
Crest Court Inn
1640 MASS. AVE.

CENTERVILLE
(On Cape Cod)

FULLER'S CENTERVILLE MARKET
Prince A. Fuller, Prop.
Swift's Premium Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries for particular people.
Ph. Hyannis 206-W Free Delivery

DEDHAM

Dedham Artificial Ice Co.
Tel. 1702M Ded.
NEW ENGLAND COKE
All kinds hard coal and Charcoal
Fuel oil and range oil
We also sell Lincoln Oil Burners
Information on request.

Dedham Dye House
DRY CLEANERS
33 EASTERN AVENUE, DEDHAM
All Garments Cleansed, $1.00
Satisfaction Guaranteed Call Ded. 0706

DEDHAM (Continued)

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0103 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

FITCHBURG

Clover Hill Ice Cream
A large variety of flavors at our stands in
Lunenburg Centre, Route 2
and
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Clover Hill Farms can supply you with Pasteurized Milk and Cream. Tel. 737

Let Us Do Your Baking
A Large Variety of Cakes and Pies
Bread—Rolls—Muffins
Saturdays, Baked Beans and Brown Bread
PENNY BRYN SHOPPE
533 MAIN STREET Tel. 1854

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 536

All Kinds of SPORT SHOES
at Popular Prices
GEORGE BROS.
388 MAIN STREET, *corner Mill*

F. H. LANE COMPANY
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
We can supply all your summer needs at very reasonable prices.
EVERYTHING FOR THE MEN

A COMPLETE SERVICE
GENERAL TIRES
USL Batteries—Veedol Lubricating
TYDOL GAS
Putnam and Broad Streets

Anna Harlow Hairdressing Shop
Prices on all our work are reduced one-third
CALL 2413J and let us serve you.
3 DAY STREET

Coughlin's Market
10 PUTNAM STREET
We Carry the Monarch Products
Tel. 1417

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

RICE & COMPANY
F. W. RICE
A New Seth Thomas Tambour Clock $7.75
Jewelers and Stationers—350 MAIN ST.

FRAMINGHAM

We offer you complete Painting and Decorating Service
Desautelle, Whyte and Empey
6 LARNED STREET Tel. 7200
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Framingham Trust Co.
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe and Deposit Vaults
BANK BY MAIL
Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited.

Kremen Beauty Shoppe
Created by science! Works like magic!
ZOTOS
The Machineless Permanent Wave
No Machine—No Electricity
65 CONCORD STREET, RM. 3 Tel. 3191

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

The Gloucester Bookshop
Latest Books and Standards
Lending Library
39 Pleasant St. Tel. Gloucester 3537-R

GREENFIELD

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
Groceries, Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3684 Greenfield, Mass.

Clark Hardware Co.
At Your Service
Paints, Garbage Cans, Lawn Hose
289 MAIN STREET, GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

The Nash Beauty Shoppe
PERMANENT WAVES
Realistic $6.50—Eugene $8.50
Nash Special $5.00
For Appointment Ph. 5641
16 MERRIMACK STREET

Let Us Help You
To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 184

TAYLOR'S MARKET
Best Quality Meats
Vegetables—Groceries
19 WINTER STREET
Tel. 330

The Stationery Shop
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472
Come in and See Our New
Personal Stationery
With Address or Monogram for $1.00

HAVERHILL (Continued)

ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
14 Middlesex Street
Bradford, Mass.
Cassius P. Smith, *Prop.*
Tel. 44
FILL YOUR BINS NOW before Advance in Price. With Reading Anthracite—Pittsburgh Cannel. New England Coke.

Quality Hardware Co.
N. R. A. MEMBER
183 Merrimack Street Tel. 921
Dollar Day Specials this Friday and Saturday. *Buy now.*
We will have to increase our Prices very soon.

HOLYOKE

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Charles E. Keller
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

PATRONIZE
Osborne's Two Convenient Stores
MAPLE ST., near P. O. Sub Station
HAMPDEN ST., near Nonotuck
Carrying a new complete stock of Hardware, Dinnerware and Gifts . . . Our Hampden St. Store is for your convenience.

Ladies' Soles and Heels
Leather or Rubber
$1.10
Buy with confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL
163 HIGH STREET

LAWRENCE

August Sale of
Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats
$48 and $68
Coat Department, 2nd Floor
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

LEXINGTON

Master Service Station
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service
Body and Fender Work. Spray Painting All Colors
Tel. Lex. 1434
Night Phone Lex. 1090
DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

Mid-Summer Needs at Reasonable Prices
Bathing Suits—Dresses
Underwear—Accessories
THE MODERN SHOP
Alice T. Swett, 1800 MASS. AVE.

Electric Mixer Set, $12.00
New electric set, beats eggs, cream or cake batter quickly and also has a juice extractor and two bowls.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

SELTZER
The Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1853 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

LOWELL

August Furniture Sale
Furniture prices have already risen 20 to 40%. Present stocks will be sold at former prices until depleted.
BUY NOW AND SAVE
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
115 HURD STREET

Our Annual August Fur Sale
Offers the Greatest Values in the History of Our Store
Cherry & Webb Co.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK ST. Phone 4400

Pule
JEWELER
LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET

LYNN

New Lot of
Misses' and Women's
All Wool Flannel
BATH ROBES
Unusual Value
$3.98
T. W. ROGERS CO
274-282 UNION STREET, LYNN

SHOULD YOU DECIDE
That low price isn't everything, but that quality and life-long satisfaction count more when considering furniture for that greatest of all institutions—the home, we invite you to make Gifford's your shopping address.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 Market St. Breakers 0781 Lynn

MEMBER OF
N. R. A.
We do our part
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN

LYNN (Continued)

COAL—COKE—OIL
Sprague, Breed
Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

MALDEN

For your next Permanent try
The Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
32 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN
Telephone 0468

MILLINERY
Fall Models
In Satin, Taffeta, Felts
DOROTHY BENHAM
147 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0631-W

MEDFORD

HI HEAT *Imported Anthracite*
Is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
Fuel Oil and New England Coke
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

Medford Sq. Meat Shop
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Stahl-Meyer Frankfurters
Poultry—Fish
8 FOREST STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 3310

W. E. COFFIN, Inc.
HARDWARE *PAINTS*
All Kinds of
FISHING TACKLE
for Your Vacation
17 HIGH STREET Tel. MYSTIC 1876

GIFTS *LINGERIE*
The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbott, Proprietor)
24 HIGH STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
COSTUME JEWELRY—HOSIERY

SANBORN'S
Ce-Lect
ICE CREAM
Curb Service 215 Salem Street
"For Home Service" Call Mystic 1900

MELROSE

C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
COAL COKE WOOD
OIL
MASONS' SUPPLIES
TEL. 0794—0795

The *NEW*
Vogue Beauty Shoppe
We cordially invite your patronage.
533 MAIN STREET Tel. 4084

MILTON

Coal,
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
64 Adams Street, Milton
Tel. BLUehills 0502

NEW BEDFORD

Macomber Ice Cream
While motoring to and from Fall River, Stop at the
Macomber Ice Cream Depot
AND SANDWICH SHOP
Opposite Lincoln Park Dance Hall

Where you get Quality, Courtesy and Service
MODERN REST ROOMS

Willey's Inc.
Union Street at 250
Also Shop at VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth Mass. Luncheon Dinner
Grade A Milk *Afternoon Tea*
Buttermilk *Fancy Pastries*
Heavy Cream *Schrafft's Candies*
Ice Cream

CLEAR-WEAVE
765 PURCHASE STREET
Come in and stock up while prices are still low, 48c and 58c.

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

Woodhouse Conservatories
Allen and Ward Sts.
POTTED PLANTS AND FLORAL DESIGNS
Chas. G. Sturtevant

NEWTON

REAL ESTATE
NEWTON and WALTHAM
Helpful Service backed by 20 years' Construction and Engineering Experience
W. C. ARCHIBALD
WOODWARD & TYLER
345 Washington Street 844 Main Street
Newton—New. No. 2034 Waltham 4064

NEWTON CENTER

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
Kitchen Ware—Carmote Paint
Delivery to the Newtons

NEWTONVILLE

PLUMBING—HEATING
REPAIRS—REMODELING
F. D. McMULLEN
284 WALNUT STREET New. No. 3345

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NONANTUM COAL CO.
327 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7500
13 MAIN STREET, WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0061
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
Tel. Middlesex 0344
COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

Paramount FRUIT CO.
319 WALNUT STREET
FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
GRAPE-NUTS

ALFRED E. FULLER
B SURE TO INSURE IN
SURE INSURANCE
46 Austin St. New. No. 7304

WEST NEWTON

C. A. Stimets
1286 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 0309
FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
Mrs. Turner's Potato Chips

PITTSFIELD

PEQUOT SHEETS

With Quick-Pick Tabs Pequots Proved Best at the U. S. Testing Co! All Sizes—
81x99—$1.49
Other prices accordingly low priced.
THE WALLACE CO.
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

We Fly the
BLUE EAGLE
C. H. CUTTING CO.

Fine Sweet Cutting
Canteloupes
JUMBO SIZE, 3 for 25c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Crystal Lake Farms
Pure Ayrshire Milk and Cream
Delivered Daily
J. G. NORTH & SONS
Tel. Richmond 5-14

THE ORCHARD TEA GARDEN
Luncheon 75c
Dinner $1.00
Afternoon Tea
Tel. 2-2525
DORA MALCOLM
on the Melbourne Road

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Tuxedos for Rent.
ALFRED H. COHN
40 COLUMBUS AVENUE Tel. 4110

Follow the Golden Trail of
RICHFIELD Gas and Oils
to 152 West Street, Opp. Center Street
Shep's Gasoline Station
Operated by J. N. Shepardson

MONARCH
Food Products
HERBERT'S MARKET
208 Elm Street Tel. 2-1587

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

W. H. RAYNER & SON
37 Stoddard Ave. Tel. 4396 Prompt Delivery

QUINCY

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Granite 0048-R 9-12 daily

Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
blue coal CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Tel. Granite 5540 *Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9*

TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing *Heating*
William L. Troup Walter D. Troup

M. R. LYONS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
RENTALS
Apartments, heated and unheated. Single houses.
1359 HANCOCK ST., QUINCY Pres. 0788
Pre. 0264
W. L. WIGMORE
Watchmaker and Jeweler
57 Billings Rd., Norfolk Downs, Mass.

SHIP'S HAVEN
Restaurant and Food Shop
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street Granite 3696

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

3 Friendly Banks:
11 Departments:
Savings—Checking
Safe Deposit
Women's—Clubs
Complete Trust Service
Granite Trust Co.
Founded 1836

Still What the Well-Dressed Man Will Wear!
White Flannel Trousers
Carefully and Correctly Cleansed
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
300 QUINCY AVENUE President 8000

Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Authorized Sales and Service for TRICO WINDSHIELD WIPERS
BADGER BROS. GARAGE
Repairing on all makes of cars and trucks—Buick, Packard, Chevrolet, Ford
870 ADAMS STREET President 2704

William D. Michael, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
1516 HANCOCK STREET
Office Tel. Pres. 6735 Res. Tel. Braintree 1778

READING

TORRE'S
Fresh Banana Pecan Ice Cream
Our Own Make
READING SQUARE

SALEM

Stoddard's Auto Repair
Located in HUGHES GARAGE
Kwik Way Value Service
Simplex Ring Service
Phone 223 or 181

Naumkeag Trust Co.
GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

SOMERVILLE

D. A. RIX
ROOFER
Slate, Gravel and Asphalt Shingles Applied
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
Metal Gutters and Conductors Repaired and Installed
4 COLLEGE CIRCLE Office Som. 4802
DAVIS SQUARE Residence Lex. 0346-R

CLEERCOAL
Has 20% to 30% more heat—less than a barrel of ashes to a ton. Range size, suitable for kitchen range and heater. For 4 tons or over, per ton $12.25
FUEL OIL
SOMERVILLE FUEL CO., Inc.
36 Chestnut St. Pros. 0351—0352

Buy Your Paint and Wallpaper Now.
Prices are going up!
Teele Sq. Hardware Co.
Eddie Rose, Prop.
1137 Broadway Som. 8880

KARL T. SMALL
APOTHECARY
Agency for all In-Town Theatre Tickets
TEELE SQUARE SOM. 2179

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

Flowers
Croft, Inc.
143 Chestnut Street Phone 4-2196

SWAMPSCOTT

Imported and Domestic
GIFTS
The Olive Crosby Shop
242 HUMPHREY STREET

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

STAR MARKET CO.
Everything Good in Foods
We deliver in Belmont, Waverly, Newton and Watertown.
24 MT. AUBURN STREET
MID. 7100

N. E. A. Producers' Dairy Stand at
The Jensen Gardens
580 MAIN STREET
Specializing in Toasted Duck Sandwiches and Toasted Frankforts that are different. Twenty different Flavors of Ice Cream.

WINCHESTER

PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
Paper Hanging, Ceiling Work
Estimates Gladly Given
C. V. WHITE Tel. Win. 1429-W

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
OCEAN 1520
Kraft Miracle Whip Salad Dressing
10c Half Pt., 18c Pt., 30c Qt.
Fresh Fish Received Daily

WORCESTER

Sunnyside Greenhouses
Dial 24667
2 Boxford Street, Worcester
Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Family Traditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Cleveland, Ohio.

A GIRL was making the trip alone across the United States, her ticket including a side trip to a point of interest in the West. At a desert junction, where her Pullman was detached from the rest of the train, she awakened to the fact that she was to occupy it alone, except for the porter in attendance. In a panic, she left the coach and paced the station platform. She had determined to stay up all night rather than remain in the car, when the kind, genial, white-haired conductor of the departed train stepped from the station to inquire if he might be of service. The junction point was the end of his "run," and he was ready to start off for the night.

He assured her that there was no place to sleep for many miles, except in the Pullman or on the operator's cot in the station. He explained that he was a stranger there himself. He had been with the Canadian Pacific, and was now having his first trip in the States.

That information solved her problem. She had had a relative on the Canadian Pacific for many years. When the conductor learned the name, he exclaimed: "Why, old Tom A—— was the man who gave me my start! There is no finer family in all Canada than his. No one knows an A—— but to be indebted to him many times over. There is nothing I would not do for a relative of the A——'s." To her great relief, he gave up his own plans and agreed to pass the night as her guard in the coach.

This event was a turning point in the girl's life. She had been indulging a selfish, independent line of thought. Life had seemed to be her own, her own to enjoy to the full, to spend as she pleased. She had felt it a strange doctrine that she had obligations to family tradition and to "outgrown customs." But in her moment of crisis, protection had come to her because relatives whom she had barely known, in a country which she had not visited since childhood, had lived a generous, self-respecting life, thereby indebting others to them and to theirs.

The world with its relationships suddenly became a more intimate place; and life became a great trust. She saw for the first time how one's acts affect others in one way or another, and how a life well spent could contribute to society. From that moment, family traditions became honored standards for living, and life a big opportunity, and she dedicated hers to usefulness.

Hymnal Notes

No. 90

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE hymn "Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah" has a special association with the Leader of the Christian Science movement. This is recorded by Dr. Powell in "Mary Baker Eddy, A Life Size Portrait," p. 181, in telling of her first visit to the original Mother Church edifice, in 1895. Standing at the First Reader's desk, she repeated the Ninety-first Psalm; then at the other desk she spoke two stanzas of this hymn.

She loved music, and the singing of hymns in her household was a frequent joy. For this hymn Mrs. Eddy made certain changes, which are now incorporated in the Hymnal at No. 90. The reading she adopted for the end of the first stanza, "Feed me now and evermore," appeared in Wesley's Hymn Book, but the other, "I am strong for Thou are mighty (instead of "I am weak") is wholly hers.

To be named the "sweet singer of Wales" is high praise for any man in that land which is music's home, as Killarney was beauty's. This is the praise, however, that the people have for the author of this hymn. William Williams (1717-1791), known also as Williams of Patycelyn, began as deacon of the English church, but kindling to the enthusiasm of Lady Huntingdon and Whitefield (Note 38), he became an itinerant preacher, and as such was refused full orders by the church. He traveled constantly throughout Wales, and the people flocked to him. Many even learned to read because of their delight in his hymns, which, collected in 1758, numbered more than 800. He did for Wales what Watts and Wesley did for England, enabling the people to sing the glory of God.

His greatest hymn, "Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah," was named "Strength to pass through the Wilderness." It was written in Welsh, and not till thirty years later was it put into English—the first stanza by Peter Williams, the others by himself.

Peter was not related to William, but they became fast friends and were the founders of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, or Presbyterians. The first association of the new body was held at Watford, Glamorganshire, under the presidency of Whitefield.

Betty Bee

Der Tag

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SEPTEMBER had come. Many blossoms had withered. With the cool mornings and evenings, the remaining flowers opened later and closed earlier.

Stowed in thousands upon thousands of cells was the summer's accumulation of honey. Ten thousand or more cells had been filled with the delicate nectar from the earlier blossoms of April. Other bins were filled with the gatherings of other months. Now the goldenrod was in bloom, and the honey was darker in color, slightly stronger to the taste.

Betty Bee and her sisters had sealed each cell of honey with wax. Before doing so a tiny drop of acid had been dropped from a stinger into each receptacle. This fluid, poisonous in quantity, served as a harmless preservative.

The workers looked upon the fruits of their labors and were pleased. Now that they had more time in the hive, their attention was called anew to the rowdyish actions of their brothers, who were still insolent and absorbing large quantities of the stored honey.

The time had come, Betty Bee and her sisters decided, to rid the hive of these worthless vagabonds with their high airs and bad manners!

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Icebox Cookies

It was a happy thought when it occurred to me that I could make icebox cookies, roll them in waxed paper, ready to be placed in the icebox—to be baked at one's convenience. I found a quick sale for them around our little resort. The majority of the housewives were doing their own housework, including the cooking, and they welcomed the chance to purchase cookies all ready to be sliced and baked.

Miss Lucia A.

Whitewashing Cellars

Although slacked lime mixed with water, used as a coating for cellar walls, has gone out of style in many communities, there are still many householders who employ this sweetening agent. At least so I found during one summer, for I was kept busy whitewashing cellars.

William T.

Pocketbooks of String

While reading in the Monitor recently, I saw the article on crocheting belts out of string. After starting a belt, I decided I would rather have a pocketbook. I made one; and the day I had it finished I had several orders to make others.

Miss Jane O.

Ad-O-Grams No. 37

Published July 14

Answers:
1. Old Dutch Cleanser
2. Cocomalt
3. Hotel Ludy
4. Parker House
5. Netherland Plaza
6. S. S. Lurline, Matson Line
7. Investors Syndicate

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Mrs. P. A. Locke, West Medford, Mass.
W. E. K. Jossely, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. E. H. Davis, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Miss Wynn Alwyn, London.
Miss N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.
The Waltenspiel Family, Reno, Nev.
J. K. Dewell, New Haven.
Mrs. C. S. Burkhart, Spokane.
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Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the largest subscribers—

to periodicals in the world is Magill University. The university regularly receives about 3500 magazines. The collection has been rated by visiting librarians as one of the finest in the world.

Turkish officials—

are considering the proposal to send six drummers to beat their drums outside the houses of delinquent taxpayers for at least an hour a day.

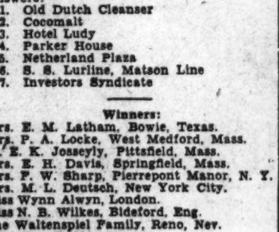
The only German shell—

to land on United States soil during the World War was aimed at a group of barges by a submarine, and landed near Orleans, Mass.

Milk is heavier—

than cream. The oil and fat in the cream causes it to rise to the top.

Worth Knowing



THE LARGEST BICYCLE IN THE WORLD IS ONE RECENTLY BUILT IN ALAMEDA, CALIF. IT'S A SIX-PASSENGER MACHINE WITH A WHEELBASE OF 16-FEET, 5-INCHES

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

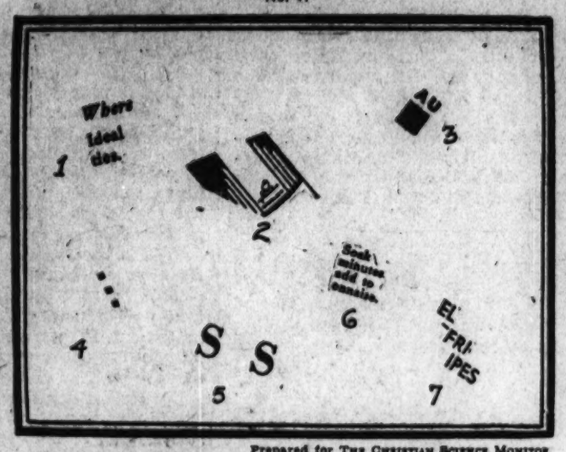
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF THE day and the night are such that you greet them with joy, and life emits a fragrance like flowers and sweet-smelling herbs—that is your success.—MAETERLINCK.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 41



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 41." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Why They Laugh in Melbourne

Tram Tickets Have Schoolboy Howlers Printed on Back, and Passengers Start Day With a Smile

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Australia

IF MELBOURNE doesn't win a place among the world's happiest cities, it won't be the fault of the tram company.

Many a citizen has left his home buoyantly, with the remembrance of a good breakfast to spur his steps—only to squeeze into a crowded tram and—but why print the rest of the woeful story?

One day there came a change. There were smiles. There were giggles! Everybody who traveled by tram—no matter how tight was the jam—was good natured. One by one, the travelers were discovering the "schoolboy howlers" on the back of the short-distance tram tickets. And they were reading them to their neighbors.

The following howlers have been selected from among the hundreds that have adorned the tickets—tickets that are transforming many a tram ride into a jolly start on the day:

Sins of omission are those we have forgotten to do.

A doughboy is someone out to make money.

The opposite of pessimist is bigamist.

The Mediterranean and the Red Sea are connected by the Sewage Canal.

It was raining cats and dogs, and there were poodles in the road.

One mineral found in Canada is conundrum.

Herculaneum was covered by the overflow of saliva from the Vatican.

Guerrilla warfare means when the sides get up to monkey tricks.

The objective of "he" is "she."

A great uncle is father of an uncle which has a nephew.

Every morning my sister waves her arms to stretch her abominable muscles.

The rule of the road is always to look before you walk in front of a tram.

Dresden is the capital of China.

Many people say that Free Trade is better than perfection.

The father of the famous Black Prince in English history was old King Cole.

Extradition is tradition which is no longer believed.

A ball falls to the ground because it is pulled by gratitude.

The strongest and most fierce cows are bulls.

The judge was very kind; he asked the deceased if he had anything to say.

Gooseberries are grapes with hairs on.

William Tell shot an arrow through an apple when standing on his son's head.

The heart is generally over the ribs in the midst of the borax.

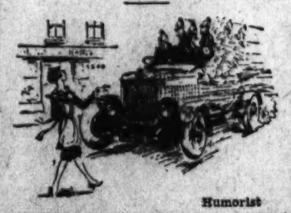
Cingalese are people who never marry.

A junket is a man who sails a junk.

In Lighter Vein

Every Smile Helps

At present, though it may not be
A time for hearty laughs,
At least, let's wear the smile that we
Use in our photographs.
—*Boston Transcript.*



Humorist

Waitress: "All right, 'Ave a bit of patience. I 'eard you the first time."

Naturally

The grocer was striving to pour oil on troubled waters. "At least," he said, "living is getting cheaper. For instance, a year ago those eggs would have been 15 cents more."

"A year ago," replied the customer, "they were fresher!"

Geology

Two geologists were geologizing in some lonely highland place. One of them, looking about with a field glass, beheld the other occupied all day in rolling a great rock to the edge of the hill, when it rolled down a considerable distance.

At dinner he asked his friend what on earth he had been about. The friend declared that he had only been rolling the stone for exercise; but, being cross-examined, at last gave out the truth.

"The thing," he exclaimed, "was 200 feet too high to suit my theory!"
—*Labor.*

Explained

College Boy Wit: "Your school is not an educational institution; it's a match factory."

Girl Student: "Maybe you're right. We furnish the heads and get sticks from the men's colleges."—*Congregationalist.*

Preparedness

Pupil: "Do you think it's right to punish folks for things they haven't done?"

Teacher: "Why, of course not, Willie."

Pupil: "Well, I didn't do my homework."

Reason

Clown: "Look here, I object to going on right after that monkey act."

Circus Master: "You're right. They may think it's an encore."—*Unidentified.*

The Children's Corner

A Solo and a Secret

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE boys and girls in Miss Marshall's room were to give an entertainment for the other grades. Rodney was the only boy in Miss Marshall's room who could play the piano. When he played and sang "The Elephants' Parade" you could almost see the great gray creatures tramping along.

"I'll sit at the piano on the platform, all by myself," Rodney said to his mother. "I know that the children will clap for me."

Betty Ann was to do a dance. Her shiny black slippers made a little tune, "tap-tappity-tap," as they tripped back and forth. Tommy would recite a long poem about the King's Breakfast. Joan and Bob and Emily were to sing about the clock, and make the "tick-tock" with their tongues. A group of children would play in the Rhythm Band.

But poor Billy had nothing to do. He was too clumsy to dance. He couldn't even remember the shortest poem. He couldn't make the tick-tock. In the Rhythm Band he was either too fast or too slow.

When they went in the big hall to practice, Billy sat and watched the others. And he wished, oh, so much, that he could sing or dance or recite.

Then Rodney played and sang his piece, and how the children clapped! When he came down to his seat again he saw Billy looking at him.

"Billy wants to be in the entertainment, too," thought Rodney. "But there isn't anything that he can do. I'm glad that I have something to do, all by myself. Won't it be fine, when Miss Marshall says 'The Elephants' Parade, played and sung by Rodney Blake'?"

But instead of the Elephants, he kept thinking about Billy. After school he passed Billy in the hall and he was humming a song. Rodney looked after him, surprised.

"Why—there is something that Billy could do!" he thought. "But I want to be all by myself."

Still, when he got home, he talked with Mother about a plan.

"I'm glad you thought of doing that," said Mother.

Next day after school Rodney called to Billy.

"Come home with me, Billy," he said. "I have a secret to tell you."

They went home together, and Billy stayed a long time at Rodney's house. When he went away he looked very happy.

On Friday morning Rodney told Miss Marshall the secret. She smiled, and wrote something on her program.

Then they went into the big hall, and the entertainment began. Betty Ann danced, tap-tappity-tap. The tick-tock made the children laugh, and the Rhythm Band played.

All the time Billy watched and waited, for he knew that something pleasant would happen. He smiled across at Rodney, because they had a secret together. Then Rodney walked up on the platform, and sat down at the piano. And Billy went up on the platform, too, and stood beside the piano.

All the children stared. Billy couldn't remember, or keep time, so what was he doing there? Then Miss Marshall said, "The last number is 'The Elephants' Parade.' It is played by Rodney Blake, and sung by Billy Whitney."

Rodney began to play, and Billy began to sing. He kept time, and he remembered every word about the elephants. And how the children clapped!

"Why, Billy, we didn't know that you could sing so well!" they said when he sat down.

"Rodney taught me his song," said Billy.

"It's fun to do things by yourself," thought Rodney, "but I'm glad, very glad, that I shared 'The Elephants' parade' with Billy!"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Comma (continued from the two previous issues) — The following rules may be added to those furnished on Wednesday and Thursday:

9. *To separate dependent and independent coördinate clauses (of ordinary length) that are joined by a simple coördinating conjunction ("and," "but," "for," "neither," "nor," "or"):*

Dependent: The boy who spoke to you, and who was one of the group that followed you home, is my son.
Independent: I went to see my brother, but my sister stayed at home.
Dependent: When the moon is shining brightly, and the breeze is soft and cool, I shall think of you.
Independent: I really should not do it, for George is expecting me.

Note: When the clauses are very short, a comma is not required before the conjunction:

Dependent: When I dance and she runs, you may be sure we are happy.
Independent: I was laughing and he was singing.

When the independent clauses are very long (a dozen words or more in each), a semicolon is commonly recommended:

I have given a great deal of time and study to the dispute between the miners and the mine owners; but the two factions are doggedly holding to the fundamental and radically different points of view.

Do not confuse compound predicates with coördinate clauses. No comma, for instance, is needed before the conjunction here:

He hurried into his big touring car and sped to the next town.

10. *To follow introductory participial or infinitive phrases:*

Participial: Skipping into the yard, she began to sing.
Infinitive: To do good to the largest number, one must be good.

11. *After a dependent adverbial clause which precedes the main clause:*

When there was nothing to do, he always turned up.

When the adverbial clause follows the principal clause, the comma is unnecessary:

He always turned up when there was nothing to do.

12. *To set off an absolute phrase (a substantive and participle combining to form a peculiar adverbial phrase that stands apart from the sentence):*

Three months having elapsed, the subscription was stopped.
He read aloud, his dog sitting at his side.

13. *To set off a short and informal direct quotation:*

He said, "You are welcome to what we have."
"You are welcome to what we have," he said.

14. *To set off explanatory dates and geographical names:*

I came to Boston, Mass., on May 23, 1922.

15. *As a general rule, use a comma whenever a slight pause would be made in reading, and omit it when there would be no pause. This flexible rule applies to the separation of sentence elements that otherwise might cause confusion; for example:*

For fifty cents you can get a meal, or a bath and lodging.
Inside, the light is brighter.
Long before, she left the job.
After Henry, George was our yard man.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: All London is shocked because the Duke of Marlborough appeared at a banquet on a hot night in white linen trousers and a shirt with a soft collar, which goes to prove what cynics often maintain, that common sense is always shocking.

Arkansas Gazette: Man out our way says the name of what formerly was his "den" is now the "master's study," but it still contains the same sewing machine, spare bridge tables, and whatnot.

Los Angeles Times: Still, the fellow who rocks the boat on vacation might have stood up in the bathtub at home.

San Francisco Chronicle: Today we are moving at such a rapid pace that a man who digs up a peewee golf course ranks as an antiquarian.

Making the Grade: The up-to-the-minute executive isn't "in conference" any more. He's helping draft a "code" for his industry.

Richmond-Times Dispatch: A travel article suggests taking along gummed tissue to repair French paper money. For our pneumatic dollar, of course, tire patches will be the thing.

What They Say

The Dollar

"Stabilization of the dollar would be the greatest of all currency reforms."—*Prof. Irving Fisher.*

Restaurants

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Amusements

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BRAVES FIELD TONIGHT AT 8:30 Last Time
CHICAGO OPERA CO.
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Pagliacci
2 Different Casts of Principals
Tickets Colonial, Filene's, Jordan Marsh's, Herrick's—50c and $1.10 Inc. Tax.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Socialism—Marxian or Modern?

OUT of the French Socialist schism of 1920 came the Communist Party in France. Will the cleavage manifested at the recent party congress in Paris result in the eventual formation of a French Fascist or National-Socialist party?

That such a question should be raised appears ridiculous; yet it is being posed in all seriousness in France today. For the scission which crystallized at the Paris congress, far from being merely a personal dispute between leaders of the Right and Left wings of the Socialist Party in France, is actually a significant stage in the evolution of world Socialism. It is a phase of the conflict between doctrinary Marxian Socialism on the one hand and Fascism or National-Socialism on the other.

This underlying struggle is hardly apparent on the surface of the French discussion. Superficially, the quarrel is between the Socialist deputies and senators, about eighty in number, who violated their party's doctrines by voting for the budget, including the secret defense funds which are, in theory, anathema to Marxism, and the majority of the Socialist Party Organization, which wishes to impose its strict doctrinary and proletarian will on the deputies of the party.

What is actually happening, however, is this: The series of serious setbacks which Marxian Socialism has received in Europe in recent years has begun to make an impression on certain of the French Socialists. They have not been able to watch without wondering the electoral decline of the Labor Party in Britain; the submissiveness and final forcible elimination of all Marxism from the political scene in Germany; the failure of the Marxian experiment in Soviet Russia to give the results expected of it within the time appointed; and the enhanced prestige and prosperity of the Italian worker under the Fascist Corporative State. And they have begun to question, unconsciously at first, then more positively, whether the fault may not lie at least in part in some inadequacy of Marxian doctrine.

Thus, the recalcitrant deputies at the Paris congress asserted that these abnormal times demanded "new formulas of action." Complaining that there was nothing in the old ideas to satisfy the young and impatient Socialism of today, and that the international front of Socialism had crumbled, they demanded "the rallying of popular forces around the ideas of order, authority and social renovation, on a strictly national plane"; in short, they envisaged a sort of "Fascism of the Left," a National-Socialist authoritarian state placed at the service of the worker.

The "heretical" character of this program drew cries of astounded dismay—cries of "Hitlerism! Fascists!"—from such doctrinary leaders as Léon Blum, president, and Paul Faure, secretary, of the French Socialist Party. The dissidents were severely rebuked by the majority of the delegates, who had been formally instructed in advance by the local party organizations. But the important fact was the deep impression made on all the delegates and on the public by this first open challenge from within. As one of the speakers indicated, what will last of this congress is the fact that it was forced to face the question, Can French Socialism any longer continue to believe the doctrines it has so long preached?

Of course, the majority of French Socialists undoubtedly will continue faithful to their doctrines for a long time to come. There is little immediate prospect of the formation of a new party pledged to carry out this novel "National Socialist" program—which in fact is hardly a program but a trend. All outward signs of separation within the Socialist Party were avoided, and will be avoided so far as possible. Eventually, however, the open break must come, for the cleavage of ideas is clear and irreconcilable.

What is full of significance for the present is that nearly half the deputies of the second largest party in the French Chamber have admitted the necessity for a stronger, more authoritarian state. It is only a short step from this fact to the conclusion that at least some of the theories underlying Fascism have made rapid, and until recently unsuspected, progress in unexpected circles in France. Have they made similar advances in other countries?

Locks and Landscapes

LONDONERS are much preoccupied these days with locks. Not the kind familiar to canal bargees, or even those mechanical devices whose proverbial tardy use on stable doors seems always to have been the special foible of horse owners. It is the hirsute adornments of Napoleon Bonaparte that are provoking discussion in the newspapers of England's capital.

Midsummer used to be the open season for sea serpents. Elderly gentlemen would write to The Times that standing on the Leas at Folkstone peering through a telescope from the eminence of those grass-covered cliffs they had watched a monstrous undulating Thing, unlike anything ever seen on land or sea, uncoil its incredible length, rise like a mast out of the water, then suddenly dive and disappear. Latterly, however, since airmen and airwomen have taken to commuting across the Atlantic the scaly sea serpent seems to have felt that the ocean was becoming altogether too public a place and the spyglass explorers scan the horizon in vain.

This, however, does not mean that letter writers to the papers cease their pleasant employment. Recently quite a deluge of correspondence has descended upon London editors from persons claiming proud possession of a lock of Napoleon's hair. Judging from their number the exile of St. Helena must have had a crown of curls comparable to those of King Charles' Cavaliers, whose long flowing hair was anathema to Cromwell's sober shaven Roundheads. Quite evidently each correspondent regards his or her possession as very precious and is prepared to defend its claim to genuineness against all comers.

Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise and he is hard-hearted indeed who would deprive these legatees of locks of the satisfaction they derive from their treasure. *Crede quod habes, et habes* runs the Latin proverb. Like the American owners of 2000 of the six hundred landscapes painted by Corot, the British collectors of the Little Corsican's locks, "believing they have it, have it," and may be depended upon to extract equal enjoyment from their conviction despite the incredulity of others.

Leisure and a New Ethic

THE new leisure, of whose approach and particular problems we have been talking for several years with a certain apprehension, has now crossed the threshold of America's economic life. As it stands just within the doorway, it looks at us enigmatically and we return the gaze with a speculative arching of the eyebrows.

To many of us the newcomer is a stranger, who is introducing into our habits of living a novel idea, regarding whose beneficence we must remain in doubt till time answers the questions which beset us. However, certain comforting reflections at once arise.

It should be remembered that this new leisure will come to us comparatively early in the day, while the zest for production is still active. There should not, then, be so much temptation to "kill time" by seeking amusements which have nothing else to recommend them. We can with enthusiasm engage in civic movements, in the pursuit of an art, or in such phases of philanthropy as do not require long training nor degrees.

Doubtless, as the situation reveals itself, such opportunities will develop and formulate for themselves a code, demanding from those who enter these unremunerated fields, faithfulness and intelligence. For, in the absence of salaries, a moral code will have to be accepted which requires, under penalty of disrespect, sincere devotion. Moreover, the selection of workers must be as careful as if a salary were involved. Prestige will adhere to a leisure valuably employed. Such a situation may contribute to human society many important trends and many enriched personalities.

Of course one cannot dream or look forward to immediate realization of a society universally interested in fine things. But as it marches on at different levels, we may watch hopefully the vast army of human beings on whom suddenly has devolved the necessity to construct a philosophy of leisure and a cultural goal. Just because this new gift of time does imply selection and voluntary devotion, it must strengthen in most classes, intelligence and idealism.

A Constitutional Issue

THE casualness, without fuss or excitement, with which Great Britain drifts out of critical constitutional situations, as at the time of the general strike, is equaled only by the casualness with which she drifts into them.

An example of this latter characteristic is provided at the present moment by the manner in which, according to certain high authorities, she has quite unexpectedly put into jeopardy one of her most cherished constitutional privileges—the independence of the judiciary. There are observers who say that this sort of casualness will some day spell casualty; but it has never done so in the past; and the current problem will doubtless be settled as completely as its predecessors.

The question at issue is a consequence of the National Economy Act of 1931, which resulted in compulsory financial sacrifices being made by the members of many professions. Under an Order in Council the British judges, as "servants of the Crown," had their salaries diminished by 20 per cent. There may or may not be a case for reducing salaries that vary from £5000 to £10,000 a year; but the essential point that is engaging the attention of English people jealous of civil liberty is, Are the judges servants of the Crown or not?

According to the Act of Settlement, passed in the reign of William and Mary, the answer is emphatically no. Indeed, the principal virtue of that act, which is historically regarded as a corner stone of British freedom, is precisely that it makes clear beyond all doubt that the judges are in no way whatsoever controllable by the executive.

This is a matter of the very first importance. Precarious indeed is the hold on freedom of a people whose judiciary is subject to executive interference. The famous case of the ship money, in which John Hampden failed to secure judicial protection from taxation of the most flagrantly illegal kind, shows what happened in England before the independence of the judiciary was established, a freedom won at the cost of two revolutions.

Some skilled observers view the implications of the present situation with the greater alarm, because in other respects the power of the executive in Britain has considerably increased in recent years. Whether or not such alarm is warranted, it is a fact many recent acts have given authority to departmental officers to decide disputes between the subject and their departments, thus violating the fundamental that no man shall be judge in his own cause. This development is the effect, not of deliberate policy, but of the pressure of legislation, which leaves Parliament little time for the examination of all the implications of what it enacts. But it is not the less dangerous for that.

It is generally agreed that liberty needs protection against a frontal attack; but it also needs protection against loss by inadvertence.

Horse Racing—Racket or Sport?

IS horse racing a sport or a racket? Many a sincere admirer of the American thoroughbred no longer finds a trip to the race track the thrilling holiday prospect it was in departed years when on many race tracks gambling was actually secondary to the public's interest in horses and horsemanship.

The race track has changed. The avenue of shade trees in the homestretch has given way to a gigantic superstructure resembling a stock exchange board which has become the pulse center of public interest. Throngs that once flocked to the saddling paddock to admire the pick of the field have given way to hysterical mobs that mill about caged windows where money is wagered on the race.

Such is the modern setting where wholesale gambling parades in a guise of respectability attained through the widespread legalization of pari-mutuel betting. This is the much-publicized system which "protects" the public from the fake odds of crooked bookies by exploiting public avarice on a basis of mass production.

This is the system which lured thousands to Rockingham Park in July for the first big running horse meeting since New Hampshire legalized pari-mutuel betting early this year—the system which the New Hampshire Breeders' Association declared was essential in its efforts to develop the thoroughbred.

Rockingham failed to attract a single horse which has figured in any of America's leading stakes, yet the association ostensibly formed to develop race horses regarded the meeting as a huge success—not because of the keenness of competition, but because it enticed the public in the midst of hard times to send more than $5,000,000 through the track's pari-mutuel machines in four weeks of mediocre racing.

Gambling greed and racketeering go hand in hand. Hence, it is not surprising that wholesale charges of doped horses, bribed jockeys and fixed races—insidious things that flourish wherever "easy money" collects—are putting a crimp into business at many race tracks. One racing expert has recently admitted that betting is falling off at most tracks and that "the racing public is becoming jittery." This indicates that in time misguided millions may realize the foolishness of seeking something for nothing and promoters of wholesale gambling may discover that they have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

A Cockerel Must Crow

THE callow cockerels of Suburbia, who so lately were all fluff and innocence and at their first lessons in entomological research, are learning to crow. By so simple a portent as this, the unskilled utterance of gallinaceous vanity, do people know that the year makes forward. And that were well enough, in all truth, were it not for the circumstance that his father's son, young Chanticleer, must call to the sun at first flush of the eastern heaven, or sooner. He is heard in vexed drowsiness, at peep of day, and no benison wafts toward him.

Still and all, and not to be wholly unreasonable, it is granted that cockerels should strive for facility in this art. And true though it is that they are mistaken in thinking they summon the sun from its slumber, who are we to deride them?

They are practicing, over and over, the call that is sounded in jungles, where their kind are free fowl. Tigers have heard it. And apes, and such like, have listened often enough to that selfsame immature, broken but persevering cadence. Yet now it is heard from yonder, west of the clothespoles, where the crabapple shelters the chicken-run, by people that dwell in Suburbia and must soon be thinking of breakfast and hurrying down to the office.

Such fancies as these, which approximate the fact of the record, ought really to be conducive to a more philosophic reception, when the cockerels practice their crowing at half after four. Yet, strangely, it avails not.

All cockerels must practice their lessons, both early and late, if ever they hope to attain to perfection in crowing, or near it. They are precisely like tenors in this. There is scarcely a whit of real difference. For to be born with a gift is by no means the half of eventual realization. And if any cockerel aspires, as all cockerels do, to shatter the morning as with trumpets, so that farmers leap for their trousers, alarmed at the lateness of that early hour, a cockerel must practice and practice. He must do what he may with his gift, until at long last there isn't a note, in the rounded, quite self-important fullness of his outcry, that distresses a cockerel's ear.

Editorial Notes

Repeal of prohibition has been urged as a means of improving respect for law, but apparently something further remains to be done before even regulation or a tariff law will have the complete respect of the liquor trade. A writer in a French trade paper, Le Capital, advises French cognac distillers to continue dealing with American bootleggers and gangsters unless a reduction of duties on intoxicants accompanies repeal. No one has yet suggested that American farmers and automobile manufacturers should subsidize smugglers to express their dislike of French tariffs. But, of course, bread making and metal working are not the liquor trade.

Nor is it probable that the Kansas septuagenarian who still possesses the nankeen "ice cream" trousers which his mother made for him 68 years ago was the inspiration for the two-pants suit.

One banquet at the recent London Conference cost $10,000. This may possibly leave some doubt as to how economic that conference was.

What America May Contribute Toward World Peace

By CHARLES STELZLE

AT A recent meeting of the British Trades Union Congress, one of its most radical delegates declared that Russia, with its raw materials, and England, with its manufacturing ability, could utterly disregard the rest of the world. This labor delegate was just as wrong as the American who believes that America can get along without assistance from any other nation.

It is folly to assume that it does not matter what is going on in the rest of the world so long as we attend to our own business, forming no "entangling alliances" with European countries. No nation "liveth unto itself," any more than any individual can do so.

To those who assume that the United States is economically independent, it should be pointed out that many of our important industries could not be carried on, were it not for the materials furnished by other countries. We could scarcely have automobiles were it not for the rubber that comes from Singapore or the Malay Peninsula. Our steel industry would be severely crippled were it not for the commodities which we receive from something like fifty different countries. And so we might go on, enumerating an endless number of commodities, the supply of which comes from outside of the United States.

It is true that we have about half the railroad mileage, more than half of the telephones and far more automobiles than the rest of the world. But all these do not assure our country economic independence. From a purely selfish standpoint, therefore, America must be interested in world peace and in better international relationships.

* * *

What can America contribute to the peace of the world? First, America can help bring about world peace by recognizing and dealing intelligently and sympathetically with the growing spirit of social unrest throughout the world. It is almost a commonplace to say that this is the era of the common man. Slowly but surely the masses of the people are coming into their own. The growth of democracy is the greatest phenomenon in the world today. This growing spirit of social unrest is not due to the professional agitator. Democracy has been won, in large measure, in religion, in education, in political life, in the fight made by women for equal rights, in the struggle of the races, and now we are facing the problem of industrial democracy.

Let me repeat that this social unrest is not caused by professional agitators, by labor leaders. They have not created it; it has created them. They have been pushed forth to give expression to the hopes and aspirations of the common people. Social unrest is often the outcome of the finest idealism that the world has ever known. It has been created by public libraries, art galleries, colleges, churches, and every other uplifting force in the world. No army and no navy can stop this upward movement, and yet a great many of the nations of the world are seeking to suppress through force this uprising of the people.

America should be particularly sympathetic toward the growth of democracy and it should be unusually patient with "protestants"—those who object; because Americans must not forget that their country was settled by rebels—people who rebelled against political, religious or economic persecution.

Strangely enough, in recent years we have become impatient with those whose opinions on political and economic matters differed from our own. We still sing "Land of the Pilgrims' pride," but frequently by our attitude toward many of those who have come to America to find release from oppression, we have, through misunderstanding and prejudice, halted their respect and admiration for our country. And yet America, with its enormous industrial, religious and social complexities can work out a national policy which will take into account the right of a man to live peacefully in a country with whose political program he may not be in entire accord—provided he is within the law.

* * *

Second, America can make a contribution to the peace of the world by demonstrating the possibility of securing religious liberty. The spirit of freedom is our heritage, particularly in religious matters. The persecution of the religious minorities in many European countries is one of the most distressing elements in securing national and international peace and good will. But let us not forget that America herself is not entirely free from religious prejudice and persecution.

Third, America can help bring about world peace by working out a humanitarian program which shall serve as a moral equivalent for war. It must lay at the feet of the nations of the world accomplished tasks in social, economic and political reform as an equivalent for what is being done by international bodies with which it refuses to become affiliated. We cannot avoid our responsibility as a nation in humanizing the affairs of the world, particularly if we persist in remaining outside of such movements and organizations.

* * *

America can help bring about world peace by developing a leadership which can look beyond the problems and interests of our own country, seeing the needs of humanity as a whole.

It is generally assumed that the most valuable ability that one could possess is that of solving difficult problems. Actually the solving of problems is the last and least difficult achievement in the average project. Dr. Glenn Frank has pointed out that there are four things that we must do with our problems. First, we must see them; second, we must study them; third, we must state them, and fourth, we must solve them. He declares that one can secure the services of ten men capable of solving even the most difficult problems to one who, confronted with an unsatisfactory situation, is able to see what the problem really is, to study it in its entirety and to state it with clarity. This is why humanity has always in the end looked with veneration upon its seers.

America's task is perplexing largely because of the lack of adequate leadership of this character in industry, in commerce and in financial affairs. Indeed, we are facing an economic revolution because the leaders in these fields have failed us. These leaders seem to lack imagination and knowledge of humanity. And it is partly because of this lack of competent leadership and because of the scarcity of men who are large enough to take positions of responsibility, using them for the common good, that the whole world is suffering today.

Such leadership will be required in America if it is to prove to the world that it has found an equivalent for war.

In brief, America's best contribution to the peace of the world will not come through the boast that it is greater and better than all other nations; that it is quite independent of the rest of the world and that it can get along without it; that it has nothing to learn from the rich experiences and culture of countries across the sea. The supreme task of our time is to substitute the strategies of peace for those of war, and in this task, America must take a leading position.

"Watching the World Go By," which regularly occupies this space on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will appear only occasionally during the next few weeks while Mr. Abbot is traveling in northern Europe.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Banishing Child Labor

SECRETARY FRANCES PERKINS calls timely attention to the fact that the Recovery Act is no "fall out" order to those who for years have fought for minimum wage laws and the banishment of child labor.

It is nearly thirty years since the fight began for federal prohibition of child labor. In 1916, after a decade of effort, a federal law was passed forbidding interstate shipment of goods produced by such labor. The next year the United States Supreme Court rejected it as unconstitutional. A similar law enacted in 1919 met the same fate in 1922.

A child labor amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the states in 1924. Up to this year only six states had ratified it. Eight, Ohio included, have approved it this year. Ratification by twenty-two more is necessary.

Now, as the by-product of the national recovery law, itself a product of depression, child labor is banished from its stronghold, the textile trades. Similar edicts may be expected in the codes adopted by other industries. The citadel which withstood a thirty-year siege is captured by climbing in the pantry window!

But the effort for the constitutional amendment will not be abandoned, nor should it be. The Recovery Act is an emergency measure, its duration strictly limited. Child labor must stay banished. The machine must be permanently enjoined from cheating childhood of joy and health.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"Monstrous Unreason"

NINETEEN years ago this morning the leading editorial in the New York Times, under the title "Critical Days," ended with this paragraph:

> Lovers of peace will not fail to take note of the monstrous unreason of this European situation, when the horrors and calamities and the curse of war may be brought upon hundreds of millions of people by the acts and decisions of a few men. It cannot be the wish of the people of Europe that war between six great powers, with millions of soldiers, shall take place. To them war will bring death, mourning, affliction and incalculable loss. War is not to their interest. It is in every way hostile to their interest, since nothing that their governments may gain can even in a slight degree compensate them for their sufferings. It is a mistake to assume that upon the very verge of war such reflections are untimely. Now is the very best of all times for taking account of the frightful wrong involved in governmental systems which permit great and prosperous peoples to be dragged into war without consulting their will or their welfare.

There was then no dream that we should be drawn into it, that instead of only six great powers, the entire world would be involved, that millions of soldiers would literally perish, and that the "calamities and the curse of war" would extend into the billion range. The monstrous unreason of it all is illustrated in the book into which Laurence Stallings has collected pictures taken by the "unsparing camera" of actual scenes in the period of the first world war.—*New York Times.*

Facts or Fiction?

JUDGE HAYES, in addressing an audience in Winston-Salem, cited facts which everyone acquainted with the liquor traffic in the old days knows, but were ignored and discounted by the advocates of a new day for rum.

The cheapest tax ever allowed for liquor—certainly the cheapest in recent years—was $1.10 a gallon. That would be $5.50 a can tax on a five-gallon can. At present, five-gallon cans of liquor are being delivered to the home at $5, or 50 cents cheaper than the tax under the old régime.

It was an admitted fact that in the old days the liquor business made little or no money on its legitimate trade. Rather, every distillery distilled its minimum amount of liquor during the daytime and then released its storekeeper for the night. As soon as the storekeeper (the agent of the government) was gone, the distiller set to work to run off many times as much liquor during the night as he had made during the day. This was hauled away as bootleg liquor, without tax, and sold to saloonkeepers at the back doors of their saloons at a price which was high enough to net a profit and absorb the expense entailed in the aggravation of legal formalities.

No, the handling of the liquor traffic under the direction of the law cannot do away with bootlegging. One cent of revenue on the liquor trade is sufficient to encourage bootlegging and a few cents will bring it into existence.

However, it is hard for the friends of liquor to appreciate these facts. Their theme song should be the same as that of the bank robbers in the penitentiary, "We Want What We Want When We Want It."—*Winston-Salem* (N. C.) *Journal.*

Land Terracing

WHILE the bitter drouth of 1933 remains unbroken, additional proof is furnished that crops grown on terraced land have a much better chance to survive than those grown where terracing is unknown. In sections of the State where terracing is fairly common the benefits accruing from terraces are striking. Crops along the terraces remain green for weeks after neighboring crops on unterraced lands are completely burned up. Apparently the farmer who terraces his fields has something like a one-month's advantage in times of drouth over the farmer who leaves his fields exactly as they were made. If all Oklahoma lands were terraced, a drouth of six weeks' duration would not be a very serious thing.—*Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City).

Winnipeg to Gulf of Mexico

A NOTABLE highway project undertaken five years ago and now practically completed is that from Winnipeg almost due south to Galveston on the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 1669 miles. In the United States it is known as Highway 75. Five years ago, two-thirds of the route was dirt road or little better. Now, 901 miles are paved, 407 miles have bituminous mat surface and the rest is graveled.

On these improvements there has been an expenditure of $36,000,000 of federal, state and county funds. This is the result of the organized coöperation all along the route encouraged by the association formed for that purpose in 1928. It is a great north-and-south traffic thoroughfare and a new transportation link between Canada and the United States.

Additional traffic will be turned into this highway as the result of the expenditure of more than $100,000,000 on this highway itself, and on secondary or feeder roads in tributary territory, under the public works program which is part of the present policy of the United States for aiding economic recovery.

It is a rather long trail from Winnipeg in the north to Galveston down on the Gulf. The people of Winnipeg and Manitoba have reason to be interested in it both because it gives them better access to the great country to the south, and also because it provides better access to this country for our friends across the boundary, which is an important consideration.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*